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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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The Republic of Costa Rica, one of the most progressive of the southern countries, is soon to have a complete system of telephonic communication. The government made a contract a short time ago for the establishment of telephone service between all the towns of the republic and for its maintenance for a period of ten years.

George Augustus Sala, writing on "The Levant of Today," remarks that next to the increase of graves the increase of grog-shops is the most noticeable effect of the British occupation of Egypt. In Palestine also he found that more arrack, a strong liquor distilled from raisins, is drunk, mainly by Christians, but also by Mohammedans. In Nazareth, with a population of 6,500, there are now seventeen drink shops, where eleven years ago he had found but one.

It has just come out that the Indians, who have enlisted in the army, are drawing double pay from Uncle Sam. Some time ago Indian Commissioner Morgan decided to cut off the usual allowance of rations and clothing from those Indians who had enlisted. This arrangement was soon found to interfere seriously with getting copper-colored recruits, and it was accordingly determined to restore the regular rations; so that the Indian troops now get their pay as soldiers, and their Indian allowances as well.

With the growth of the navy there begins to be a difficulty in officering the new ships. When one of the white ships was recently in need of a junior watch officer half a dozen ensigns were suggested for the place, but the navy department, on looking the young men over, found that for various reasons not one of them was available for the duty. The same difficulty has made it necessary that officers with their tours of sea duty two-thirds finished should be sent to distant stations, a policy usually avoided by the department, since it necessitates the expense of a long return journey by merchant steamer.

The Paasch pamphlet, arguing that the Czar of Russia is a madman, is one of the strongest publications ever issued from the press in Germany. The writer goes into a history of Russian rulers from the time of Ivan the Terrible and traces an insane taint through the Romanoff dynasty. The writer argues that the insanity in the present Czar is directly inherited from his grandfather, Nicholas, who was driven to madness and death by defeat in the Crimean war, and he prophesies a similar fate for the present Czar. The pamphlet aroused the anger of the Kaiser, it is said, because it reminded him closely of the attacks of the French press upon himself, and he therefore caused the sale to be forbidden.

The Duke of Hamilton does not seem to care about the comfort or peace of mind of anyone else. It appears that he possesses some legal right to work the minerals under the Scotch town of Motherwell, and, notwithstanding all efforts on the part of the muncipality to save their public buildings and their homes, he has refused to consent to any compromise or to desist. He was then implored to leave the stoops, or supports, of coal under the ancient town hall, which is threatened by the subsidence of the foundations, but he turned a deaf ear to their entreaties, and is, therefore, for the sake of extracting a few additional hundred tons of coal, calmly wrecking one of the most interesting memorials of bygone days.

Captain L. T. Franklin had been given up for dead four years when he made his reappearance in San Francisco the other day. He had a thrilling story to tell of adventures in the Arctic circle, and he told it first to his wife, who never expected to see him again. It seems that being captivated by reports of gold-bearing placers at the head-waters of the Yukon, he left his whaling ship at St. Michaels, and with a sailor named Williams started for the interior. That was in the spring of 1887. Prospecting day by day and camping amid the winter snows, they finally brought up near the source of the great Alaskan River, 800 miles from a trading post. Bear, moose, and caribou could be had for the shooting, and when the cold weather came, the men were snugly housed in a frame shanty. The climate was dryer and finer than in the valley of the Yukon. In all the mountain streams gold could be panned in the old-fashioned way. Grass grew in summer as high as one's head. Last winter food became scarce with the explorers, and they drew lots to see who should make a journey to an Indian camp, distant some 300 miles. The ordeal fell to Williams, and he perished in the attempt. Friendly Indians brought his body to the camp. When spring opened, Franklin made his way to Sitka and took ship for San Francisco. Going down the Yukon he discovered a hill of copper, specimens of which he is exhibiting. This is the story he tells to San Franciscans.

A Twilight Song.

The thrush has piped his last clear note
To herald twilight's hour,
And fragrant breezes gently float
Around your silent bower.
Now drops the dusky robe of Night,
And, clasping it above,
One jeweled star shines clear and bright—
It is the Star of Love!
Yet cold and cheerless seems its ray,
Sweetheart! while you are far away.

The fountain, like a fairy lute,
In tinkling cadence falls;
And through the wood, with fitful hoot,
His mate the owlet calls.
The crescent moon behind the hill
Creeps up, with silvery light;
Yet round your bower I linger still,
While evening grows to night,
And count each weary hour a day,
Sweetheart! while you are far away.
—[James Walter Brown.

FANNIE'S LEGACY.

BY BELLE HUNT.

For three years of her life she operated a typewriter in an office not far from the Pulitzer building. You may have met her in the "L" train, going uptown at night. You have perhaps noticed her dark eyes, the curly bang above them and the tired expression in a face which would have been pretty if it had half a chance. She was drawing $15 a week then. Now she has fifty thousand round, hard dollars of her own, and she's the happiest girl in all New York.

We'll call her Fannie Brevort—that is not her name, but it will do. One year ago I met her. She and I boarded at the same "private boarding-house," where our landlady, besides the onerous duties of housekeeping, took upon herself the gratuitous supervision of our morals and private business. Fanny occupied a hall room at $6 a week, where she washed her handkerchiefs and hose, drying the former pasted wet on the window pane, and the latter hung over the back of a wooden chair. He employer paid her $15 a week, $6 of which, as I have just said, went for board and lodging, the remaining serving to dress her, allowing a margin for caramels and an occasional pair of gloves or a lace collar for her mother "over in Jersey." To reduce expenses she sent her semi-monthly wash home, where doubtless this same good mother did it with the honest hands whose toil-hardened palms were covered with the new gloves on Sunday.

Fanny liked pretty things and would have them. She had a lithe, rounded figure, a good nose, clear complexion, and short nut-brown hair which she was never too tired, sleepy, sick, cold, nor warm to put up in about 50 little curl papers every night before she went to bed.

She had lots of beaux and threatened to marry every one of them, especially when there was a long spell of bad weather. "Don't do it, Fan," I'd say, and she didn't. I guess she's glad now that she didn't. The truth is, Fannie is rich. She "fell heir" to $50,000 all of a sudden and all in a heap this summer when the dog-days were panting with their tongues out and Wall street looked so dead that there didn't seem to be $50,000 on it. It came from an old law suit which Fan had told me about, but which I had practically set down to her prolific imagination.

In fact, I think Fan had no more faith in the lawsuit than I did. If she had she wouldn't have gone on working so hard and threatening to marry as she did. There was one man particularly who appeared to get the brunt of all Fan's desperations. "Oh, pshaw!" she would say, coming in from the office, tired, bored and drabbled. "I'd just as well go on and marry Tom."

"Do you love him, Fan?" I would interupt.

"N—y-e-s—I don't know whether I do or not."

She went on drawing her pro ratas, and washing her own handkerchiefs in her own snug, independent little hall room, respectfully declining to take the boys up on any proposition more reciprocal than theatre tickets or a stroll uptown after dinner.

Well, I was out of town in June, and when I came home I found a letter from Fannie which made my eyes blink.

"Why aren't you here to congratulate me?" it ran. "You were so good to me when I was poor. I am rich now. Fifty thousand dollars, all my own! Let me know when you come, and I'll tell you all about it."

I lost no time in letting her know and down she came in an imported wool gown, and shoes and gloves like an empress's.

"It was the law suit!" she said, hugging me rapturously. I've got $5,000 down and the rest is subject to my order."

"I didn't see anything of it in the papers."

"No. I dodged the reporters. I didn't care to be written up a la "From Poverty to Affluence." They make the poverty so black and grimy in order to shine up the affluence end of the story. Then they will put in your woodcut, which you know is the unkindest cut of all!"

"Well, what are you going to do?"

"You'd better ask what I have already done!"

"Well?"

"To begin with. I finished my time with Mr.——. It lacked only three weeks of being out, and he had been so good to me that I wouldn't leave him until he got a satisfactory substitute?"

"Good girl!" I parenthesized, while Fan rattled on.

"I sent for mamma and took a furnished flat, got us both all the clothes we needed, and entertained her of evenings till my time was up. Then I took her down to Newport and spent a fortnight. Then, I have a brother out West, you know. He is a farmer and pretty poor I guess, from the letters he wrote us and the excuses he made for not sending mamma money. I sent him a check for $1000, and promised more, as he may need it. He has been wanting to buy a farm of his own for a long time. I don't intend to give him too much money at a time. I want to see how he uses the first thousand or two. He has three children which I mean to educate. We had a lovely time at Newport! Don't I look well?

"Now," she went on, after I had admired the gown, "I'm back in the city for a winter's study."

"Study?"

"Yes. I'm ignorant as a Hoosier. I have a good voice, you know, and I'm going to cultivate it for all it is worth—singing and elocution. Somehow or other," and her face took on a sad, far-way look, "I feel shaky about this money. It seems to me as if it might, at any day, fly away on the same wings it flew in with. If I ever have to make my living again I don't want to go back to shorthand and typewriting."

"But there are so many singers and elocutionists," I began.

"I know it. I mean the elocution only to strengthen my voice. I think I really can sing. If I lose the money I shall go on the stage. I am going to study patiently and technically, with that thought in view"——

"Oh, Fan! you must get that notion out of your head, dear. Why you can marry anybody you want now."

Her eyes flashed fire.

"Yes, when I don't need to!" she said. "I'll not marry! I met some of the 'catches' at Newport. They made me think of the girl at school who always chummed with the one who had the candy or a barrel of apples from home. I'm never going to marry anybody! I don't want anybody"——

She stopped short and looked at me, then tumbled down on my bed all lace ruffles and silk hose and French heels and sobs.

"Dear, dear! I fussed over her, petting her and straightening out her skirts, so she wouldn't rumple them so. "What's the matter with the child?"

"It's T-tt-om!" she sobbed, mashing her lovely bonnet between the pillows.

"What's the matter with him? Is he dea1?"

"He is to m-me! He hasn't come near me since I got the hateful old money, and I made Jimmy Deans let him know—accidentally—when I got back from Newport!"——

"Why, I thought you didn't love him, Fannie?"

"I didn't then. I couldn't afford it. He couldn't, either. We were both poor."

"Oh, if that's all, dear, you are all right. Don't cry. You can easily enough get him back."

"But I sha'n't! I'm just as proud as he is, if I am rich. I sha'n't marry anybody. I shall go on the stage and make a great success; then he'll be ashamed of himself, and I'll never, never forgive him!"

She jumped up and wiped her eyes.

"Well, I must be going," she said, pounding my powder-puff on her red nose. "Mamma gets lonesome when I stay away long. She won't go out by herself for fear she'll get kidnapped or the elevated trains will fall through on her."

After that I didn't see or hear anything of Fannie for several weeks, when one morning she came bouncing in all smiles and hairdresser's bangs, and said: "Hurry up and get ready to go home with me this afternoon. I want you to help me get ready for my wedding."

"Your wed—"

"Yes. It's Tom! It's to be one week from today. We've moved back to Jersey, you know. Mamma couldn't get used to the noise and the elevated cars. She got homesick for the old farm. It was heavily mortgaged and I intended to let it go, but I bought it back for her and fixed it up awfully cosy. We can spend our summers there. It is almost as pretty as Lenox and lots more homelike. And last Sunday morning who should come but Tom!

"After I had come to think I wondered how he ever came to come. It was awfully sweet of him. He is as proud as Lucifer, and I had been horrid when we had that break just before I got my money. I am going to lend Tom $10,000—just as I would anybody else—you know. I don't want him to be under obligations to any one. He has always said that he could get rich in five years if he had $5000 to start with. I double the amount, you see, to make sure! But I can't help but wonder how he ever made up his mind to come."

I did not tell her that I had gone down and told Tom the whole story, and how he stood holding my hand, his eyes full of tears and no words on his quivering lips. I knew he would see her before twenty-four hours, and he did.

They are now in Georgia, visiting Tom's people, and Fannie writes me that she is going to bring his younger brother—who has remarkable talent for drawing—to New York for an education in designing.

After all, $50,000 might have fallen into worse hands than Fannie's—don't you think so?—[New York World.

Telegraphing Extraordinary.

When a broker telegraphs his wife that he is not coming home for dinner, he allows at least half an hour for the message to reach its destination. If it should get there in less time than that, and his wife telegraphs down town to find out the reason, he deplores the rapidity of our telegraph service.

On the other hand, if the same broker cables his broker in London, and doesn't get an answer in less than five minutes, he considers himself an ill-used man. Incredible as this seems, it is a fact that a broker on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange can cable a message to his agent on the floor of the London Exchange and get an answer in four minutes. So important has this branch of the service become that there are now three operators who do nothing else than attend to this London stock business.

There are an average of 800 messages sent daily from New York between the hours of 10 and 12. Most of this business is confined to a dozen brokers in either city, and their ciphers are as short as safety will allow. One letter stands for the firm's name, and the rest of the message is usually included in two sets of numerals.

These messages are sent by overland wire direct to Heart's Content, Newfoundland, and are cabled from this point to Valentia, Ireland. Here they are transmitted by wire to the floor of the London Exchange. Messages are returned by the same route, and this complete circuit has been made in three minutes, although four minutes is the usual time. The price for this special service is the same as the regular service, 25 cents a word. The result has been to bring the New York and London markets so close together that either city feels the slightest fluctuation in the other market almost instantly.—[N.Y. Sun.

Galilee's Piscatorial Wonder.

The fish known to naturalists as the ophiocephalus, a species of which is found in the Sea of Galilee, is one of the oldest creatures that ever swam in the waters of either Oriental or Occidental countries. At the approach of the breeding season this finny oddity seeks a favorable place, such as an old root or rock projecting under the water, and out of bits of seaweed, grass and leaves, builds a nest, oval in shape, which for beauty of design and elegance of workmanship, excels the efforts of the majority of feathered nest-builders. Through a funnel-like opening in the top of this oddly constructed little domicile the mother fish deposits her eggs, and, when the proper space of time has elapsed, the nest is full to overflowing with little baby nest-builders. One of the most curious traits of ophiocephalus is her mode of protecting her young. When threatened with danger the little ones are taken into the capacious mouth of the parent fish and thus shielded from impending calamity. There are several varieties of fish which do this very same thing. A species of cat-fish, called "lau-lau," takes its young into the mouth upon the very slightest alarm.—[St. Louis Republic.

How Moles Feed.

What moles feed upon is a matter upon which scientific men are at loggerheads. And when these learned gentlemen differ who is to decide? Possibly the simple farmer, who has reason to know that the mole will eat his seeds in the garden and the field, and devour the roots of roses and other plants, as well as carrots and beets, may be permitted to answer your question. There can be no doubt that these animals eat both vegetable and animal food as their necessities may prompt them. Whether they are useful or hurtful to farmers is a point that everyone must decide for himself. The writer has good reason to class them as useless and pernicious when he sees $10 worth of tea rose, wholly ruined by them the past years which is but a trifle to the injury done in this way in former years. Florists have complained of the same kind of mischief, and they and farmers generally class the moles in consequence as vegetable as well as animal eaters.

THE SEA LION.

Huge Beasts Found on the California Coast.

Their Habits and Process of Capture by Hunters.

The sea lion on land and in water differs so widely in respect to form, general aspect and movements as to make it hard to believe that the same beast which shambles along slowly and awkwardly on the beach is the swift, graceful thing that glints through the surf or plays about in the sea.

Only within recent years have scientists gathered sufficient data to enable them to classify the sea lions accurately, and there is at present a constant demand for them on the part of zoological students and public parks, while the museums and various shows which present stuffed animals as attractions maintain such a demand for them as to make the capture and preparation of the specimens a profitable business.

The popular notion about the size of an adult sea lion is quite erroneous. Seen in the distance basking upon rocks along the coast, or swimming, it appears to be rather small, perhaps as large as a man. But when measured after death, the larger specimens are found to be from 12 to 16 feet in length; in girth 8 feet, and in weight from 1000 to 1500 pounds. The mouth of the sea lion is ample in size, and is armed with strong, glistening teeth that readily crunch a salmon, or the other fish upon which lions usually feed, and inflict dreadful wounds upon other lions, or in rare instances upon would-be captors. The animal when excited has full, dark eyes, but in its ordinary sluggish condition the eyes are pretty nearly covered by the lids and give an air of stupidity to the beast. The sea lion has a set of combination limbs, which combine the forms and functions of fins, feet and legs. The limbs are covered with a thick, rough and tough hide, almost hornlike in its density, and are much better adapted to progression in the water than upon the land, although the animals are able to climb to spots in the face of sea cliffs seemingly inaccessible, where they lie dozing until hunger compels a resort to their fishing grounds.

The huge beasts plunge into the sea from great heights, in some instances diving sixty feet or more to reach the water; indeed, an instance is recorded in which a band of large males was driven over a bluff at least sixty feet high and plunged down upon the rocky beach below. The hunters hurried to the edge of the bluff, expecting to see the beach covered with mutilated and dead lions, but instead merely caught a glimpse of the last of the band plunging into the sea.

The sea lions frequent the whole Pacific Coast, but are only to be found in places from which they can be safely taken and shipped at a few spots in the vicinity of San Francisco. There is a constant demund for sound living specimens, and the demand, whether for Australia, Europe or other parts of America, is met by the San Francisco supply. The most skillful handling is essential to success in capturing the lions, and even when the best of care is used only a small proportion, less than one-quarter of those caught, take kindly to captivity, the rest refusing to eat and soon dying from starvation, even though the choicest fish, mollusks, crustaceans and sea fowls, all of them the usual food of the lions, be offered.

The process of capture is simplicity itself when the lions can be roped on the beach, but when as it has several times happened they have to be lassoed on the rocks there is great danger and a world of trouble.

The hunters crawl quietly up to the dozing beast and when very near make a slight clucking noise. When the lion throws up its head the deadly noose encircles it, and at the same instant the huge bulk goes off into the water, where the lion has the best of it. Diving and all possible artifices are resorted to in the effort to free itself, but if good fortune attends the beast is gradually dragged ashore, where additional ropes are looped over it and its capture is perfected.

On several occasions men have been drowned while attempting to handle lions in the water. Two years ago two lion hunters were dragged into the surf near Pescadero by a lion to which they had fastened ropes, and both were drowned. As a sport lion hunting is exciting, and if its charms were more generally known it would be more indulged in.—[San Francisco Examiner.

Tastes Dished for a Livelihood.

The fact that by many little devices Frenchmen will contrive to make a very comfortable living is something well known to most people. The race is nothing if not original. A rather extraordinary and original method by which a Frenchman is able to possess himself legitimately of a great deal of other people's money came under the observation of a Mail and Expressman the other day.

He was chatting with the manager of a fashionable uptown restaurant, recently, when his attention was called to a gentleman who had arisen from a table at which he had been discussing a dainty little repast. The waiter proffered him his hat, and he in return handed the waiter his pourboirie. As he passed out it was noticed that he was tastefully and neatly dressed. In the lapel of his frock coat he wore a boutonniere, and as he sauntered leisurely in the direction of Murray Hill he puffed a cigarette and twirled a light cane. Everything about him was so thoroughly Parisian that one would think he had just stepped off the boulevards.

"Who do you suppose he is?" asked the manager.

The reporter hazarded the opinion that he was some French count or other.

"Well, you came pretty near it, but the fact is, he is a French cook. At the same time, I would sooner have his custom, although he is not an extravagant spender, than that of any other gentleman who comes here."

After a little questioning it transpired that the distinguished looking foreigner is as well known to fashionable dinner givers as the people who supply the flowers or furnish the music. When a dinner is to be given about which the host is very particular he is the first person consulted. He composes the menu, and, until the night of the party, has nothing else to do with it.

Then he calls at the house while the dinner is in course of preparation. He tastes the different dishes, and offers suggestions for their improvement. These may be slight in themselves, but as a result the dinner is a success from a gastronomic standpoint. It is not an unusual thing for him to call at three or four houses in the course of one evening during the season. His summers are spent at Newport and Saratoga. During his vacation he will only deign to perform his duties for the most exclusive of his patrons. His income is easily $10,000 a year.—[New York Mail and Express.

Bees Working at Night.

"Bees work at night in the hive and build combs as perfectly as if an electric light had shone there all the time," affirms the American Bee Journal, which says further:

"Many times we have been asked why they prefer the darkness, but there are good reasons for doing so. All know that honey is a liquid without any solid sugar in it. But, after standing, it gradually assumes a crystaline appearance; in other words, it granulates, and ultimately will become a solid mass. Some have stated that this change is due to the same agent which alters the molecular arrangement of the iodine of silver on the excited collodion plate, and determines the formation of camphor and iodine crystals in a bottle.

"We are informed that Professor Schieber enclosed honey in well-corked flasks, some of which he kept in perfect darkness, while the others were exposed to the light. The result has been that the portion exposed to the light soon crystallizes, while that kept in the dark remains unchanged. Hence, we see why the bees are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hive. The existence of the young depends on the liquidity of the saccharine food presented to them, and if light were allowed access to this, in all probability it would prove fatal to the inmates of the hive."

Temperature Extremes.

In Werchojansk, East Siberia, the coldest place known on earth, the temperature ranges in January from 24 to 80 deg. below zero, and in July from 40 to 75 deg. above, the mean for December, January and February being 55 deg. below zero. The climatic conditions, says Dr. W. J. Van Bebber, are very high atmospheric pressure in winter, with calm air and a clear sky—conditions which favor radiation.

A search for the hottest region shows that the belt of highest temperature passes through Southeastern Asia, the interior of North-Africa, Arizona and the centre of Australia. The characteristic climatic feature of this tropic belt is a high and equable temperature with dense humidity of the atmosphere.

The highest annual mean temperature known is on the southern coast of the Red Sea. The range of the mean temperature at Massowah is from 78 to 79 deg. in January and February to 95 to 96 deg. in July and August, with an annual mean of 86 deg., and a daily variation of 10 to 12 deg. These figures do not appear excessive, the highest mean temperature is occasionally exceeded in other regions, but the continuous, nearly uniform, high temperature renders it almost unendurable for Europeans.—[Trenton (N. J.) American.

"It's a long layin' that has no turnings," remarked Lollaybout, as he rolled over on the sofa.

DEATH IN THE WHIRLWIND.

Heavy Damage Done by a Storm in Washington.

The Gale's Fury in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

An electric cyclone swept over Washington, District of Columbia, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, resulting in the loss of one life and the injury of several persons. The only one killed was George White, forty-five years, a ladies' tailor, whose store was crushed by the falling walls of an unfinished music hall near the corner of Twelfth and F streets, Northwest. The persons most seriously injured were his daughter Ada, leg broken; his German apprentice, Clara Greenberg, eighteen, badly bruised, and a clerk in the Agricultural Department. Anna Harkness, twenty, was crossing the open grounds about the department building and was hurled by the wind against the iron fence. A rod of the fence was bent by the impact and Miss Harkness was so seriously hurt internally that she was taken to the hospital.

The path of the cyclone was less than a quarter of a mile wide, and it swept clear from Georgetown to Capitol Hill, whence it whirled southward across the Potomac. It left in its track scores of unroofed houses, twisted gas lamps, broken windows and torn tree tops, but so far as known the only accidents to persons are those named. The aggregate loss must be large, though scattered in small amounts. The heaviest loser is George Metzerott, proprietor of the unfinished music hall, which was blown down. His music store adjoining was also wrecked. Mr. Metzerott is the man for whom was named the recent socialistic novel, "Metzerott, Shoemaker."

The storm was so sudden and furious that it brought terror and confusion. It lasted only ten minutes, but it left behind most exaggerated reports and the greatest excitement. Had the hour been different many workmen might have been killed, but they were fortunately at dinner.

The cyclone was preceded by a murky atmosphere, so humid and warm as to be sultry, despite a brisk breeze. Overhead the sky was covered with dark, flying masses of yellowish vapor. Suddenly the northern horizon grew black, and then, with startling swiftness, it grew so dark that the gas had to be lighted in the brightest rooms. Another moment and the streets were filled with rain, driven with fierce violence by the howling hurricane. The first damage done was at Georgetown, where lightning set on fire one of the gas tanks.

At the White House a portion of the stone coping of the southern balcony, just opposite the Treasury Department, was torn loose and fell to the courtyard below, smashing the brick pavement. Private Secretary Halford was standing at the window of his office, just above, when the coping fell and was startled by the noise. The flagstaff on top of the White House was snapped by the wind.

The same storm struck Baltimore, Md., forty minutes after it reached Washington, demolishing barns, farm outhouses and other frame buildings on the way. Telegraph wires were prostrate and in some places the poles were blown down.

In the southwestern part of the city a number of houses were unroofed and the contents of the houses deluged with water. A tremendous rain and thunder and lightning accompanied the gale. In the harbor several small craft were capsized and larger vessels dragged their anchors.

The most serious damage there was the destruction of a portion of C. S. Maltby's large oyster-packing house on Westfall avenue, near the docks. The wind ripped off the immense roof and blew in the walls of the fourth story.

A severe wind and rain storm struck Bethlehem, Penn., at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon. The rain, which came from the south southeast, blew fences, trees, signs, telegraph and telephone poles and wires to the ground. Many houses are unroofed in the country districts along the Lehigh and Lackawanna Railroad.

A terrific rain, wind and thunder storm passed over the Carlisle (Penn.) section of the Cumberland Valley, doing considerable damage to property. Many buildings are blown down, roofs blown off and trees uprooted.

While school was in session at the Graham schoolhouse the roof was blown a distance of eighty feet, and the walls fell in. The following are the injured: Miss Bertha Rudy, the teacher; Sallie Fisher, Lewis Wilson, James Gills. Another pupil, unknown, are badly injured; and about seven or eight others slightly injured.

The "Sunnyside" schoolhouse was partially blown down, and from what can be learned a number of the pupils were injured.

The lower deck of the Ocean Pier at Cape May, N. J., was washed away by the breakers. The surf is beating heavily against the beach at Cape May Point, and is cutting down the bluff.

A terrific rain storm and gale prevailed along the lower Hudson River and caused much damage to property. J. O. Davidson's steam yacht Princess and many smaller craft were sunk off Nyack, N. Y. The steamer Raleigh, from New York, was unable to make a landing on the west side of the river owing to the strong east wind.

MINNEAPOLIS WINS.

The Next Republican National Convention Will be Held There.

At a meeting of the National Republican Committee in Washington, Minneapolis, Minn., was chosen as the place for holding the next Republican National Convention, and June 7, 1892, as the date. The seventh and last ballot of the National Committee was: Minneapolis, 29; Cincinnati, 15; and New York, 3.

There were present forty-eight out of forty-nine members of the National Republican Committee when the meeting was called to order at 12:45 o'clock. Mr. Clarkson had been elected Chairman to succeed Mr. Quay, and P. A. Hobart had been chosen Vice-Chairman. The absentee on the Committee was W. L. McPherson of New Mexico, who had no proxy present. The banquet hall of the Arlington was decorated with flags.

Congressman McKenna opened for San Francisco, W. J. Campbell followed with a plain statement for Chicago, ex-Senator Palmer spoke for Detroit as a "forlorn hope," and the Committee adjourned for luncheon.

After recess Committeeman Robert G. Evans handed in the guarantee entered into by the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, and then yielded to Senator Washburn, who, in plain, businesslike phrases, set forth the terms of the phenomenal cities with their 300,000 inhabitants.

Governor Merriam, of Minnesota, cordially supported the claims of Minneapolis. He asked for the Convention, for its effect upon the Northwest.

Senator Casey, of North Dakota, added his plea on behalf of Minneapolis.

Chauncey I. Filley made a ringing and amusing speech on behalf of St. Louis. Senator Manderson, of Nebraska, next spoke for Omaha.

After New York had been heard from the Committee took a recess for one hour, at 6:45 P. M. Then the balloting began.

The first formal ballot was: New York, 10; Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 14; Cincinnati, 3; San Francisco, 6; Detroit, 1; Pittsburg, 1; Chattanooga, 4; total, 47.

Second ballot—New York, 11; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 12; St. Louis, 7; total, 47.

Third ballot—New York, 10; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 13; San Francisco, 7; total, 46.

Fourth ballot—New York, 7; Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 13; Cincinnati, 15; San Francisco, 8.

Fifth Ballot—Omaha, 3; Minneapolis, 17; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 7; San Francisco, 5.

Sixth Ballot—Omaha, 4; Minneapolis, 20; Cincinnati, 15; New York, 5; San Francisco, 3.

THE reports from Italy indicate that country is to enjoy a season of prosperity consequent upon the gathering of good crops.

LATER NEWS.

BUAD S. PATTERSON, editor of the *Miners' Journal*, and a leading lawyer and politician of Pottsville, Penn., has disappeared, leaving creditors for an amount estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. Frank Carter, land agent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, who has a judgment for $6500 against the *Miners' Journal*, has taken possession of the property and will temporarily conduct the paper.

THE Farmers' and Miners' Deposit Bank, Hook & Sons proprietors, at Irwin, Penn., failed. The depositors swarmed around the bank and the excitement was intense.

THE North Star Boot & Shoe Company building at Minneapolis, Minn., was totally destroyed by fire. The loss on building is $100,000; on stock, $300,000.

THE remains of Governor Hovey were placed in state at the Capitol building in Indianapolis, Ind., and were viewed by thousands of people. The Grand Army of the Republic held memorial exercises, in which ex-Governors Gray and Porter participated.

THE blizzard overwhelmed a company of emigrants on Chilhowie Mountains, Tenn. Fifteen were said to have perished.

THE President has wired to Indianapolis a message of condolence over the death of Governor Hovey of Indiana.

THE report of Surgeon-General Browne of the Navy shows that the number of patients admitted to the sick list and under treatment during the year 1890 was 12,840. Of this number 8,507 were on vessels afloat and receiving ships, 1496 in hospitals, and 2746 at navy yards and shore stations.

THE Right Hon. Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton, Earl of Lytton, the British Ambassador to France, died a few days ago in Paris. He was the son of the more celebrated Lord Lytton and blossomed out into poetry in his youth under the name of Owen Meredith.

TERRIBLE destruction was wrought by a cyclone which swept over a portion of Siam, wrecking thousands of buildings. The towns of Chai-Ya and Bandon have been practically destroyed and 300 of the inhabitants killed.

THE tinplate manufacturers of Wales resolved to shut down for two weeks each in December and January.

THE house of John Smith, at Inverhuron, Ontario, Canada, was undermined by a rise in the river, and two of his children, both girls, were carried down with the house and drowned.

A FIRE at St. Albans, Vt., destroyed eight business buildings and the Congregational Church. Loss, $100,000.

JAMES HANLEY, aged twenty-four, killed his brother Patrick, aged seventeen, during a trivial quarrel, at Thomaston, Conn., by stabbing him seven times.

THE private bank of S. Peters, Pool & Co., at Bradford, Penn., has failed. The capital is $75,000 and the liabilities $80,000.

THE Yale College eleven defeated the Princeton team at football, on Manhattan Field, New York City, by a score of nineteen to nothing; nearly 40,000 people saw the contest.

NEAR Canton Station, Washington, several thousand yards of earth and stone fell from a high bluff. The tracks were covered ten feet deep for a distance of sixty feet. Some of a gang of men working there were buried. Two were killed. Seven were more or less injured.

THE First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., has suspended payment.

DIRECTORS and officials of the Louisiana Lottery Company arrested at New Orleans under indictments from Sioux Falls, South Dakota, for violation of the anti-lottery laws, were arraigned in the United States District Court and released on $1000 bonds each, to appear before the Dakota Court at its next term in March.

THE funeral of the late Governor Hovey, of Indiana, took place at Mount Vernon. Ten thousand persons were present.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, a prominent young merchant of Marion, Ala., committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the presence of his mother. Excessive drink, which brought on despondency, was the cause of the deed.

HARRY B. DENNY, aged fifty-five, employed in the Government Printing Office at Washington, son of the late H. B. Denny, a well known newspaper man of Ohio, was found dead in his room, suffocated by escaping gas.

THERE was a merry Thanksgiving dinner at the White House in Washington. All the family were present except Mrs. Russell Harrison. Dr. Scott was present. The turkey was imported especially from Rhode Island. The President attended divine service at the Church of the Covenant.

THE British barge Georgetown of Shields has been wrecked off the Faroe Islands. Six of the crew and the captain's wife were drowned.

THE law officers of the British Crown have decided that the Newfoundland Bait act is unconstitutional.

SEVERAL Brazilian States have deposed their Governors since the abdication of Marshal da Fonseca. At Bahia the deposition of the Governor occasioned a slight conflict. Da Fonseca retires to Paquata Island in the Bay of Rio Janeiro.

THE influenza, now so prevalent at Berlin, Germany, is of a much more virulent type than that which caused so much suffering in 1889. Thirty deaths from the affection occurred during eight days. Physicians estimate that 40,000 persons have been attacked with influenza since November 1 in Berlin alone.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

Revolt, Headed by the High Priest, Promptly Put Down.

A dispatch from Teheran, the capital of Persia, states that the Mujtahid or high priest of the Shiah sect, which is the predominant religious sect of the country, its followers numbering nearly seven millions, recently fermented a revolt in Mazanderan, a province in Northern Persia.

The Government took prompt measures to suppress the revolt, and a body of troops was despatched to restore order and to place the high priest under arrest. The rebels were prepared, however, and made a determined resistance against the Shah's soldiers. They had entrenched themselves in a strong position, and when summoned to surrender refused to do so. Orders were then given to attack the stronghold of the rebels, and a long contested and desperate battle ensued. The rebels fought with desperation, knowing full well the punishment that would be inflicted upon them by the Shah should they fall into his hands, but they were finally defeated, not, however, until two hundred of their number had been killed. The loss of the troops was twenty killed. A large number of the rebels were taken prisoners. Among the prisoners is the high priest.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE FOUNDATION INDUSTRY.

Farming, like every other great industry, has made giant strides onward in the last generation. "The plow," said a recent orator, "is the true yard stick of progress." The distance that separates the pointed stick of the ancient Egyptains from the steam plow of to-day measures the difference between civilization in the valley of the Nile and that now prevailing in all the valleys and plains of America.

The farm and the farmers are the foundation of our civilization. On the farm to-day, one man can produce better results from the land than the farmer of the past, and just in proportion as men can do this, just in that proportion more young men are released from conflict with the elementary forces of nature to take part in all the great manufacturing and industrial enterprises of the country, opening profitable markets for the products of the farm

Aye, it is true that the plow and the implements of the farm are the true "yard sticks of civilization," and the CAROLINIAN reiterates what it has heretofore stated that the liberties of the country, the good government of the country, the stability of our institutions, all very greatly depend upon the progress, the intelligence, the industry and the prosperity of the farmer and all that is close to the farm. Agriculture is the foundation industry.

WHAT PROTECTION IS DOING.

Protection has enabled the United States to pay its national debt at an average rate for the past twenty five years of $174,000 a day, presenting in this respect a sight which the world has never before seen. Within this past year, under the operations of the McKinley law, which the enemies prophesied one year ago would raise the prices of the necessaries of life and strangle trade, there has been more domestic trade, more exports of American goods abroad, and already more imports of foreign goods, reckoned by value, than in any twelve months before since our national existence. Meanwhile one dollar has bought more of the necessaries of life than ever before.

ANOTHER CONVERT.

New South Wales stands by protection, in spite of the free trade example of Mother England, and being just now in need of more revenue, is going to raise it by increase of import duties. "The government," says Mr. Dibbs, the new premier, holds to a policy of protection and is of the opinion that import duties are the more justifiable, if they are such as will result in establishing new industries and in the largely increased employment of the people." Pretty good McKinley doctrine at the antipodes, spite of Old England!

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Munn & Co., patent solicitors, in another column. Their name is familiar to patentees throughout the country. In connection with the publication of the *Scientific American* for the past forty-five years, they have made the drawings and specifications for more than one hundred and twenty thousand inventions, and their facilities for obtaining patents were never better than now.

The two commanding questions before the American people are the tariff and the currency; the one the development of our home resources and the elevation of our domestic industries, and the other the maintenance of a sound fiscal policy to preserve the public credit and protect the people against the incalculable evils of a depreciated currency.

The American hog is receiving as much attention abroad as if he were a wealthy tourist instead of a pleasing collection of hams, spare ribs and other delicacies; but perhaps in the long run his advent into France, Italy and Germany will benefit those nations far more than the presence of two or three American millionaires could do.

Senator Irby, of South Carolina, says the Democrats of his State "may be relied upon to vote for the democratic nominee if he be the devil," Of course they will, and it is by no means confined to South Carolina.

The struggle for the Speakership of the House is fairly on. The leading Democratic contestants are Mills of Texas, Crisp of Georgia and Springer of Illinois.

At the annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance held at Indianopolis last week, Col. L. L. Polk was unanimously re-elected President.

The next National Republican Convention will be held at Minneapolis, Minn, on the 7th of June.

NORTH DAKOTA ALL RIGHT.

The class of politicians who have been making capital of the condition of affairs in North Dakota will find little satisfaction in the wonderful crop statistics of that State as well as in her sister Western States. It is officially stated that North Dakota will receive for this year's grain crop the enormous total of $40,000,000, which is equal to $249 in cash for every man, woman and child in the State. This enormous cash total will be well distributed, since practically everybody in that State is more or less directly connected with agriculture.

It is not to be wondered at, in view of these astonishing figures, indicative of wide-spread prosperity, that the so called "People's Party" failed to make any marked impression upon public sentiment by its recent campaign of "calamity and ruin." North Dakota is all right, as are Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado and the other Western States that got a little "off" last year.

The face of the returns of the votes as cast in New York show that the Republicans have a majority in both branches of Legislature, but the Tammany ringsters are manipulating them so as to "count out" enough to give them control.

Since September, more than $25,000,000 of gold have come to this country from Europe. Under free trade the movement would be the other way. We prefer gold to goods. We can produce the goods ourselves.

Some of the Bourbon editors assert that it was the non-voting Democrats that defeated Campbell in Ohio: but investigation has developed the fact that it was the non-existing Democrats who served him up and snowed him under.

From April to August last year, our exports of machinery to Brazil were $214,821. During the same time this year they were $824,104. The McKinley bill did it.

France, Italy and Germany have all removed their embargoes on American pork. The McKinley bill did it.

If the anarchists do not like the way this country is governed, why don't they seek some other more to their liking?

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, November 28, 1891.

Secretary Blaine and Governor elect McKinley walking arm in arm up the State department steps was about as practical a refutation of the stories so assiduously circulated by democrats of their not being on good terms as it would be possible to find. Neither of the men are the sort who pretend to like a man whom they dislike; therefore the fact that they are, as they have always been. the very best of personal friends is plain to all, except those who refuse to see.

The President has devoted considerable time to World's Fair matters this week. He has heard the views of President Palmer on the necessity of that additional $5,000,000 appropriation by Congress; also the report of the board of control, and a verbal statement from Mrs. Potter Palmer, president of the board of lady managers. He has talked with the committee on the awards medals, etc—to be made by the Exposition, getting their ideas as to the amount of money that will be required. The whole question is so important that the President has decided not to incorporate it in his annual message to Congress, but to prepare a special World's Fair message to be sent in after Congress gets down to work. It is understood that the President has promised to urge Congress to make the appropriation asked for by the board of control and there is little doubt that the appropriation will eventually be made, although it is probable that some of the new "two-for-five" members may oppose it.

The action of the National committee in selecting Minneapolis for the next national convention and June 7 for the time of its meeting appears to give general satisfaction to republicans who were not prejudiced in favor of some other city. It was certain as soon as the committee got together that the convention would go to the West, and had Omaha been able to make a better showing in the way of hotel accommodations it might have been the winner, although the Minnesota people would have been hard to beat, on account of the good showing they made from the start.

The Speakership game has reached the stage that makes the playing of trump cards necessary. The first of these was played more than a week ago when it was announced that Tammany Hall had declared for Crisp and was working to secure him the entire New York delegation. This was met by the announcement made by Mr. Bynum of his withdrawal in favor of Mills, and later the Mills men took another trick by announcing that the New England delegations had decided to vote solidly for Mills. The rest of the candidates are holding back their strong cards to the last, and it will not be surprising if one or two of them make an attempt, later on, to throw the game to Mills or Crisp. The Mills people claim to have 90 votes pledged and Crisp's friends claim that he has 114, but the most liberal of his opponents will not concede him over 83.

Collector White has received a report of the seizure at Mandale, Chatham county, of a ninety gallon copper still and fixtures, said to be the property of David Andrews, a veteran moonshiner.

A Great National Newspaper.

Nearly every well informed family subscribe every year for more than one newspaper. The local newspaper occupies a field into which no other can enter; but on the other hand there are reasons why nearly every family whishes (in addition to the one necessary newspaper, which it must certainly have, whether it takes others or no) to enjoy the perusal of publications which were edited for the country, at large and devote their attention to matters of national and general moment, In their choice of general newspapers this winter our readers will do well to consider the attractions of *The New York Tribune*, now the ablest and most aggressive of Republican weeklies. Its price is low, $1 a year; and its columns are crammed with strong, brilliant and entertaining matter. Its principal political feature is the writings of Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, on the tariff, reciprocity, coinage, the currency and the new projects of the farmers' alliance. Mr. Horr expounds the Republican doctrine, ably and agreeably, over his own signature every week in THE TRIBUNE, and men of both parties, who want the Republican arguments, can get them in THE TRIBUNE in extenso. The Tribune has a strong editorial page, and many non-political features of interest including two pages a week of Agriculture and papers on special branches of Farming; contributions by distinguished writers over their own signature; a page for old soldiers; and many features of particular interest to families. One series of articles is entitled "How to Succeed in Life," written by successful men. The Tribune encourages and promise to answer the questions of young people on how to succeed.

Should be kept at stables and stock yards—Salvation Oil is the best friend not only of man but of man but of dumb beasts as well. For swelled joints, strained tendons, old sores, saddle galls and wounds of all kinds there is no remedy like Salvation Oil.

Opinion of a Baltimorean—I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for some time in my family and found it the best remedy for coughs and colds I ever tried L. BRUNING, 26 Caroline St, Balt, Md.

The directors of the North Carolina penitentiary have confirmed the lease of the 5,500 acre farm of Senator Ransom in Northampton county. This gives the penitentiary no less than 17,500 acres of these leased lands in the famous Roanoke river valley.

Inflammatory Rheumatism is cured by P P P (Prickly Ash, Poke Root and Potassium). Physicians have been consulted, and to no purpose. As a last resort patient takes P P P and gets well. Hosts of certificates to this effect are in possession of the manufacturers, and will be shown on application.

Life, Health and Strength.

APALACHICOLA, FLA, Feb. 17, '89.

Messrs Lippman Bros, Savannah:

DEAR SIRS—I will write to you to inform you that I was afflicted with Blood Disease. I tried one bottle of * * * and it gave me no relief. I was in bed seven months. I tried prominent physicians, and they could not do me any good. I saw your advertisement of P P P in the Apalachicola *Times*, and thought I would try it. The bottle I got tonight makes seven or eight, and, oh, how good I feel. I have been up ever since and at my business—lumber inspector You may publish this if you desire. I have informed my friends that P P P is life, health and strength.

M. P. BOLDEN.

P P P is the greatest blood purifier of the age, the best of rumor remedies, cures every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, itching, burning, scaly pimples, scrofula or hereditary, when all other remedies fail.

Durham Globe says. A special dispatch says that two Mormon missionaries who have been doing all they could about Burlington—and that means a great deal—were run out of town by indignant citizens.

For distressing oppression and fullness in the stomach take Simmons Liver Regulator.

PPP CURES SCROFULA
PPP CURES BLOOD POISON
PPP CURES RHEUMATISM
PPP CURES MALARIA
PPP CURES DYSPEPSIA
PPP CURES SYPHILIS
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GRIGGS & CARTWRIGHT
AND
ALEX. WADSWORTH.

Why I am a Protectionist.

By David H. Mason, of Chicago.

All the prosperity enjoyed by the American people—absolutely all the prosperity, without any reservation whatever—from the foundation of the United States Government down to the present time, has been under the reign of Protective principle; and all the hard times suffered by the American people in the same period has been preceded either by a heavy reduction of duties on imports or by insufficient Protection, thus refuting all Free-Trade theories on the subject. As I desire my native land to be on the apex of prosperity, rather than under the heel of hard times, I am a protectionist.

Happy Hoosiers.

Wm. Timmons, Postmaster of Idaville, Ind, writes: "Electric Bitters have done more for me than all other medicines combined for that bad feeling arising from Kidney and Liver trouble." John Leslie, farmer and stockman, of same place, says: "Find Electric Bitters to be the best Kidney and Liver medicine made me feel like a new man." J. W. Gardner, hardware merchant, same town, says: Electric Bitters is just the thing for a man who is all run down and don't care whether he lives or dies; he found new strength, good appetite and felt just like he had a new lease on life. Only 50c a bottle at A Wadsworth's drug store.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

A PATRIOTIC WORK.

Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery and favors American Industrial Independence secured through the policy of Protection, should read the documents published by the American Protective Tariff League. As a patriotic citizen, it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and instructive, and embrace discussions of all phases of the Tariff question. The League publishes over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable information. Among the authors of these documents are, Hon. James G. Blaine; Wm. McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio; Senator S. M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon, Ex-Consul to Liverpool; Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Senator Frye, of Maine; Senator Casey, of North Dakota; Senator Justin S. Morril, of Vermont; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Washington; Prof. J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Commodore W. H. T. Hughes; Hon. E. A. Hartshorn, of New York; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Hon. B. F. Jones; David Hall Rice, of Boston; Ex-Congressman Perkins, of Kansas; Dr. E. P. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. Draper, of Mass.; Hon. C. L. Edwards, of Texas; Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. D. G. Harriman, of New York; Hon. Geo. S. Boutwell, of Mass.; Hon. E. H. Amidown, of New York; Enoch Ensley, of Tennessee.

This complete set of documents will be sent to any address, post paid, for Fifty (50) Cents. Address, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Sec'y., No. 23 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

BEST OF REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPERS.

THE TRIBUNE FOR 1892.

Roswell G. Horr on the Tariff.

The Republican party, triumphant in 1891, wherever national issues were at stake, renews, aggressively and bravely, the fight for 1892. THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE, the ablest, most reliable and best of Republican newspapers, leads the way.

During 1892 Roswell G. Horr, of Michigan, the witty orator, will continue in THE TRIBUNE his remarkable articles on the Tariff, Reciprocity, Coinage and the Currency. These topics are all understandable; the Republican policy with regard to all of them is right, patriotic and impregnable; but dust has been thrown in the people's eyes, and the air has been filled with fog, by lying and tricky Tariff Reformers. THE TRIBUNE prints from one to five exceedingly entertaining articles every week explaining these questions.

Mr. Horr begins at the beginning of every subject, and makes it so clear that everyone can understand and no one can answer him. Ask of any neighbor what he thinks of Mr. Horr's writings. He will tell you that they are genial, clear, entertaining and perfectly unanswerable. A specialty is made of answering all questions, asked in good faith, on the Tariff, Reciprocity, Coinage and Currency and the projects of the Farmers' Alliance THE TRIBUNE is the best national Republican paper to supplement your local paper during 1892.

How to Succeed in Life.

THE TRIBUNE will also continue the series of articles to Young Men and Women, penned by men who, beginning life themselves with few advantages, have nevertheless succeeded honorably and brilliantly. It will also reply to questions as to what young men and women should do to succeed in life, under the particular circumstances in which their lot in life is cast. The replies will be written under the direction of Roswell G. Horr, whose familiarity with American life and opportunities and whose deep and cordial sympathy with all who are struggling under adverse circumstances, promise to make the replies practical and satisfactory.

Vital Topics of the Day,

Many special contributions will be printed from men and women of distinguished reputation. Among the topics are: "Silver Coinage, the latest views;" "Proper Function of the Minority in Legislation," to include one paper each from a Democrat and a Republican prominent in public life; "Harmful Tendencies of Trusts;" "Arid Lands in the United States;" "Free Postal Delivery in Rural Communities," "Better Pay for Fourth Class Postmasters;" "Importance of the Nicaragua Canal;" "Village Improvement;" "Our German Fellow Citizen in America," and others.

Agriculture.

In addition to the regular two pages a week of how to run a farm and make it pay, there will be during 1892 special papers on "Hot House Lambs," "Model Farms," "Tobacco Raising," "Sugar Beets" "Fancy High Priced Butter Making," "Care of Bees," "Market Gardening," "Live Stock," and a variety of other important branches of American farming.

For Old Soldiers.

For veterans of the war, there will be a page a week of war stories, answers to questions, news and gossip. Mrs. Annie Wittenmyer will supply an interesting column of news of the W. C. R., THE TRIBUNE'S War Stories of the past year have never been surpassed for thrilling interest.

For Families.

Families will value the pages devoted to "Questions and Answers," "Household Decoration," "Home Interests," "Cooking," "Knitting and Crochet," "Young Folks" and the Fashions.

A great editorial page will be printed, and fiction, foreign letters, book reviews, travels, checkers and chess and fun abundantly supplied,

Premiums.

Descriptive circular will be sent free.

Over $2,000 in Cash Prizes.

Send for terms to agents and raise a club for THE TRIBUNE.

Subscriptions!

WEEKLY, $1. SEMI-WEEKLY, $2. Free for the rest of 1891 to those subscribing now for 1892,

THE TRIBUNE,
New York.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE:

Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder-blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach with flatulency and water-brash; indigestion; bowels lax and costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; restlessness, with sensation of having left something undone which ought to have been done; fullness after eating; bad temper; blues; tired feeling; yellow appearance of skin and eyes; dizziness, etc.

Not all, but always some of these indicate want of action of the Liver. For

A Safe, Reliable Remedy

that can do no harm and has never been known to fail to do good,

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

—AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR—
Malaria, Bowel Complaint,
Dyspepsia, Sick Headache,
Constipation, Biliousness,
Kidney Affections, Jaundice,
Mental Depression, Colic.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

"I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectually move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system."

L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Weekly, $3.00 a year; $1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., PUBLISHERS, 361 Broadway, New York.

Scribner's Magazine.

AN UNEXCEPTIONAL YEAR.

The year 1891 has been marked by a greater advance than any similar period since the Magazine was established. Not only has the literary and artistic excellence been maintained and increased, but a corresponding gain has been made in the sale and influence of the Magazine. At the end of 1891 the circulation has risen to more than 140,000. It may justly be promised that the futher improvement for the coming year will be proportionate to these largely increased opportunities.

For Next Year

Is is not possible to give, in a brief space, an account of all the features in preparation, but the material is deficient in neitherimportance nor range of subject, Among the subjects treated:

The Poor in the World's Great Cities.

It is proposed to publish a series of articles, upon a scale not before attempted, giving the results of special study and work among the poor of the great cities. This will include an account of the condition of life in those cities (in many lands) where the results of research will be helpful for purposes of comparison as well as for their own intrinsic interest. While, from a scientific point of view the articles will be contribution of great importance, the treatment will be thoroughly popular, and the elaborate illustrations will serve to make the presentation of the subject vivid as well as picturesque,

Washington Allston.

Unpublished Reminiscences and Letters of this foremost among early American painters. A number of illustrations will lend additional interest to the articles.

Important Moments.

The aim of this series of very short articles is to describe the the signal occasions when some decisive event took place, or when some great experiment was first shown to be successful—such moments as that of the first use of the Atlantic cable, the Orst use of the telegraph and telephone, the night of the Chicago fire, the scene at the moment of the vote on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, etc.

Out of Door Papers.

In the early spring will be begun a number of seasonable articles, among them being: "Small Country Places," how to lay out and beautify them, by Samuel Parsons Jr; "Fishing Lore from an Angler's Note Book," by Dr Leroy M Yale; "Mountain Station Life in New Zealand," by Sidney Dickinson; "Racing in Australia," by Sidney Dickinson, with illustrations by Birge Harrison, The illustrations are made from original material.

A full prospectus appears in the Holiday Number, now ready,

Price 25 Cents. 3.00 a Year

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Harper's Bazar.
ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S BAZAR is a journal for the home. It gives the latest information with regard to the Fashions, and its numerous illustrations, Paris designs and pattern-sheet supplements are indispensible alike to the home dress-maker and the professional modiste. No expense is spared to make its artistic attractiveness of the highest order. Its bright stories, amusing comedies and thoughtful essays satisfy all tastes, and its last page is famous as a budget of wit and humor. In its weekly issues everything is included which is of interest to women. The Serials for 1892 will be written by Walter Besant and William Black, Mrs. Oliphant will become a contributor, Marion Harland's Timely Talks, "Day In and Day Out," are intended for matrons and Helen Marshall North will specially address girls. T. W Higginson in "Women and Men," will please a cultivated audience.

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Free to all the subscribers in the United States, Canada and Mexico.

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Bound Volumes of HARPER'S BAZAR for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 a volume.

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1892.
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HARPER'S WEEKLY for the coming year will contain more attractive features more and finer illustrations, and a greater number of articles of live, intense interest than will be found in any other periodical. Among these latter will be a series of articles on the 25 greatest cities of the world, including 500 illustrations. The Columbian Exposition, the Army and Navy, great public events, disasters on land and sea and the doings of the celebrated people of the day will be described and illustrated in an attractive manner. The Departmedt of Amateur Sports will continue under the direction of Caspar W. Whitney. The best of modern writers will contribute short stories and the most distinguished artists will make the illustrations. The editorial articles of Mr. Geo. William Curtis will remain as an especial attraction.

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New York.

THE GREAT TRUCK FERTILIZERS!

The undersigned, after thoroughly testing the superior merits of "The Trucker," "Slaughter House Phosphate" and "Hard Times Fertilizer," has taken an agency for their introduction and sale to truckers and farmers They are just what are needed for the field crops of this section.

They Absolutely Have No Equal.

In addition to my own satisfactory testing I have any number of testimonials. I quote a few:

Mr. Geo. R. Dalby, of Bridgton Va, says: "This year I used "The Trucker" on Irish Potatoes. Commenced to *dig earlier than any of my neighbors*; beginning at 40 barrels to one planted, my yield was, at the end 70 barrels to the barrel planted, estimating the whole crop, and 72½ barrels to the acre, average of the whole crop, Cost of fertilizers to the acre was $13.50."

Capt F. W. Mullin, of Plane View, Va, says. "I bought one ton of "Slaughter House Phosphate." The field I used it on was *very poor*, having been worked down by renting, as I have two farms. It would not bring a barrel of corn to the acre. I did not put over 50 or 60 pounds of fertilizer to an acre. This part of the field was worked for the last time and laid by before two acres of the field upon which I did not use the fertilizer was ready to be worked the first furrow. *I have made three times as much corn and fodder* as I would have done. *With all the drought not a blade of fodder fired.*"

For prices, etc, write or apply personally to

GEO. D. POOL,
Elizabeth City, N. C.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned have entered into partnership to carry on the UNDERTAKER'S Business at this place as the successors of the late John H. Ziegler, and at the old stand. In accordance with the wish of the said deceased, expressed in his last will and testament, the business will be conducted in the name of "JOHN H. ZIEGLER" as heretofore.

We will endeavor to serve the public in our line of business upon the same principles of fairness and honesty as were always observed and acted upon by our honored predecessor.

A full supply of Metalic Cases, Cloth Covered and Wooden Caskets kept on hand

March 6, 1889.

CHRISTINA ZIEGLER,
FRED H. ZIEGLER.

A. W. HAFF.
Successor to
Lanphear & Haff,
Wholesale Commission Dealer

In Fresh Fish, Lobsters
Etc., Etc:
NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET
NEW YORK.

North Carolina Shad a Specialty
No Agents.

The
Elizabeth City Academy.
FOR BOTH SEXES
0—0
Prepares for business or college. Special course for Teachers. Unexcelled advantages in Music.

THE LARGEST PRIVATE SCHOOL IN EASTERN CAROLINA.

A full corps of teachers and a large, commodious building,

Board and tuition for term of 38 weeks cost from $115 to $125. Music and Art extra.

The Fall session opens

Monday, September 21st, 1891.

Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal,
Elizabeth City, N.C.

SOUTHERN RUBBER CO.
BRASS, STEEL, & RUBBER STAMPS.
DIRECT TO USERS
SAVE AGENTS PROFITS
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
Richmond, Va.

Six stories a month; articles on Fashion. Short Stories and all matters of interest to the Home. Finely illustrated. $1.50 a year. Sample copy for five 2-cent stamps. ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, Phila, Pa.

A POPULAR FAMILY.

JENNIE: "How is it, Kate, that you always seem to 'catch on' to the last new thing? Do what I may, you always seem to get ahead of me."

KATE: "I don't know: I certainly do not make any exertion in that direction."

JENNIE: "Well, during the last few months, for example, you have taken up painting,

without any teacher; you came to the rescue when Miss Lafarge deserted her Delsarte class so suddenly, and certainly we are all improving in grace under your instruction; I heard you telling Tommy Emmes last evening how his club made mistakes in playing baseball; you seem to be up on all the latest 'fads,' and know just what to do under all circumstances; you entertain beautifully; and in the last month you have improved so in health, owning, you tell me, to your physical culture exercises. Where do you get all of your information from in this little out-of-the way place?—for you never go to the city."

KATE: "Why, Jennie, you will make me vain. I have only one source of information, but it is surprising how it supplies all wants. I very seldom hear of anything new but what the next few days bring me full information on the subject. Magic? No! Nonsense! And a great treasure it is in its 416 pages. It really furnishes the reading for the whole household: father has given up his magazine that he has taken for years, as he says this one gives more and better information on the subjects of the day; and mother says that it is that that makes her such a famous housekeeper. In fact, we all agree that it is the only really FAMILY magazine published, as we have sent for samples of all of them, and find that one is all for mom, another all for women, and another for children only, while this one suits every one of us; so we only need to take one instead of several, and that is where the economy comes in, for it is only $2.00 a year. Perhaps you think I am too lavish in my praise; but I will let you see ours, or, better still, send 10 cents to the publisher, W. Jennings Demorest, 15 East 14th Street, New York, for a sample copy, and I shall always consider that I have done you a great favor; and may be you will be cutting us out, or you say we have the reputation of being the best informed family in town. If that be so, it is Demorest's Family Magazine that does it."

THE PERFECTION
Horse Tail Tie

BEATS
Cleaning a Muddy Tail.

ALL POLISHED METAL.
LASTS FOREVER,
DOES NOT STRETCH OR SLIP,
DOES NOT STOP CIRCULATION.

Every Horse Owner Wants One
AT SIGHT.
Sample by mail for 25c.
DES MOINES NOVELTY CO.
130 W. 4th St., DES MOINES, IA.

EXCELLENT COFFEE

THE exquisite taste and flavor of Vienna Coffee can only be obtained by using two parts of Coffee to one part of

EMIL SEELIG'S KAFFEE

This is the best, cheapest and most healthful coffee mixture.

A DELICIOUS
BEVERAGE
TRY IT!
Ask Your Grocer for It.

SAMPLE BY MAIL FREE.

Address, Sole Agents for U. S.
ROSENSTEIN BROS.
317 and 319 Greenwich Street,
NEW YORK.

DID YOU EVER SEE A
SPLENDID

WE SELL
DIRECT TO CONSUMERS.

It will pay you to get our prices and investigate this machine which is the latest embodiment of every desirable improvement. Simplest, most efficient and perfect attachments ever made. Correspondence invited. Write at once to

THE PARSONS MFG. CO.
68 & 70 S. CANAL ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

BUSINESS EDUCATION.

ATTEND THE Commercial College
Of Kentucky University, LEXINGTON, KY.
S. W. COR. MAIN AND UPPER STREETS, Corner Court House.
WILBUR R. SMITH, PRESIDENT.
Of Chicago, Best and Highest Honored College.

SELF-CLOSING
ONLY WASTE CAN
EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE

GREAT FIRE PRECAUTION
A NECESSITY
In the Factory, Engine Room, Machine Shop, Plumbers' and Painters' Shops, and any place where oily waste or clothes are used. They are acknowledged by all to be the best thing for the purpose ever invented.
SEND FOR PRICES AT ONCE.
Frank E. Fitts M'f'g & Supply Co.,
76-78 Pearl Street, Boston.

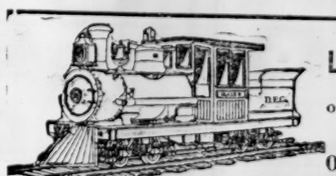
A LAMP FOR THE MILLION

WHY? BECAUSE IT Always Works, Immense Light, Economical, Handsome, Durable, and is Perfect.
YOU MUST BUY ONE.
EVERY ONE GUARANTEED.
MEYROSE DOUBLE LIFT LAMP.
GOOD BUT CHEAP.
Its principle, construction, material finish and appearance surpass anything heretofore offered for our new circular and be convinced; then buy one of your dealer or
MEYROSE LAMP & M'F'G. CO.,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

DO YOU WANT A BICYCLE FREE

If any boy or girl under 18 wants a strictly first-class safety bicycle, they can obtain it free, without one cent of money. We shall give away, on easy conditions, 1,000 or more. The wheels are 32 inches, with crescent steel rims and corrugated rubber tires, geared to 60 inches; frame finely enameled, with nickel mountings. Each machine is supplied with tool bag, wrench and oiler. Equal in quality to those sold on the market for $45.00 We have both boys' and girls' styles. If you want one write us at once.
WESTERN PEARL CO., 244 Jackson St., Chicago, Ill.

Pozzoni's COMPLEXION POWDER: SAFE; CURATIVE; BEAUTIFYING. 1. 2. 3.
THREE POINTS
THREE White, Flesh, Brunette. POZZONI'S All Druggists Fancy Stores. TINTS



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On Logging and Mining Tramways
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with slight friction on either engine or rail, saves repairs, gives satisfaction under conditions
Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Tramway Locomotives, Cars, etc.
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KILLS ALL PAIN 25 C A BOTTLE

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For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Hoarseness, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Whooping-Cough Bronchitis, and for the relief of Consumptive persons. At all dealers. 25 cts.

Dr BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

CURES COUGHS & COLDS FOR 25 C

SALVATION OIL

Price only 25 Cts. Sold by all dealers.

Will relieve Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Lumbago, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sores, Burns, Cuts, Wounds, Scalds, Backache, etc.

CHEW LANGE'S PLUGS, The Great Tobacco Antidote!—Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

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Mayor—W. C. Glover. Commissioners C. W. Overman, E. F. Aydlett, L. P. Etheridge, J. F. Snell and Elisha Overton. Clerk—J. W. Albertson jr. Treasurer—Geo. M. Scott. Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Collector of Customs—Palemon John. Postmaster—C. Guirkin.

Examining Surgeons of Pensions—Drs. J. E. Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Lumsden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesdays of each month at corner of Road and Church streets.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor. Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. F. H. Johnston, Pastor.

COLORED. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y, and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—Jacob Salomonsky N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. F. Sanders, Treasurer,

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1209—Fred. Davis, Regent; M. B. Culpepper Secretary, C. E. Kramer, Treas.

American Legion of Honor J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zenas Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Burgess, Dictator; Wm. Towe, Reporter; Ed. Davis, Treasurer.

U. S. Benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Sanders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners, G. M. Scott, Chairman; Elisha Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Bulkins. Sheriff, Thos P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Joaes. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

C. C. Pool,

Attorney-at-Law.

Real Estate a Specialty.

OFFICE IN THE CAROLINIAN BUILDING,

ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.

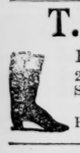
J. W. ALBERTSON, J. W. ALBERTSON JR.

J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,

Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law

Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

T.P. WHITE,



BOOT & SHOEMAKER

2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot

☞ Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

GEO. W. BELL.

Gun-Smith,

At the Old Stand on Road Street

ELIZABETH City, N. C.

F. M. COOK,

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East Main Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fred Davis,

DEALER IN COAL

COAL OF ALL SIZES AND OF BEST QUALITY CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

All Orders filled Promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard, Lowest prices guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

- PATENTS. -

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for *Moderate Fees.*

OUR OFFICE is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patents in less time than those remote from Washington

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not free of charge. Our fee not due until patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,

C. A. Snow & Co.

OPPOSITE PATENT OFFICE,

Washington, D C

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, December 2, 1891.

☞ Corn is slowly on the rise. At Norfolk it is quoted at 54 cents.

☞ The days are growing shorter. To-day's length is only 9 hours and 54 minutes.

☞ A Sunday School Convention for Camden county will be held at South Mills on Friday.

☞ The schooner "John S. Cameron," of Baltimore, was wrecked at Hatteras Inlet on the 25th ult.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is optomistic enough to believe that the period of depression in farming and the decline in the price of land is passing.

☞ The Berkley correspondent of the *Landmark* says: "The most successful farmer in Norfolk county is George A. Wilson, who, from 3,000 acres of land, which he planted in corn this year, realized $37,000."

☞ Pursuant to an order passed by the Town Commissioners, work on the removal of the Electric poles and wires was to begin on Monday, but the owners filed an injunction and the case is to be heard before Judge Brown at Washington next Monday.

☞ The CAROLINIAN is glad to learn that the Life Saving Service in this District, in which it has always taken a deep interest, is in good condition, Lieut. Failing is an industrious, energetic and efficient officer and is doing his full duty, and, too, as a gentleman of probity and honor, he stands high in this community.

☞ Not a week passes that we do not receive requests from different sections for copies of the CAROLINIAN and letters of inquiry about Elizabeth City and surrounding country. There ought to be a pamphlet issued giving full and reliable information. The time has come when, by rightly directed efforts, immigration could be drawn this way.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN, having been born and reared on a farm and all his life doing more or less in the way of cultivating the soil, well understands the farmers' needs and is in full sympathy with them. While he may and does differ with some of them in matters of policy he never has and he never will intentionally antagonize what he believes for their best interests.

☞ Now is the season when the friends of the CAROLINIAN can, if they will, aid in extending its circulation by showing it to their neighbors and asking them to subscribe. If those of its patrons who favor the measures it advocates would secure, each one of them, at least a couple of new subscribers for 1892, which could easily be done by a very little effort, the paper's influence and usefulness would be that much extended. Think of it friends, and ACT.

☞ Aware of the fact that the CAROLINIAN is the only paper reaching a large number of the families in its territory, its editor tries, in addition to making it a complete LOCAL NEWSpaper, to epitomize the leading important events of the whole country and the world and to furnish reading matter to interest and entertain its readers—in short, to make it a welcome visitor to each household. As evidence of his success, it is a rare thing for those once becoming patrons and readers to order the paper discontinued.

☞ From the Edenton *Fisherman & Farmer* we learn that Mr. W. B. Felton, residing at Rocky Hock, was called to the door on the night of the 24th ult by an unknown person who fired at him with a gun, the shot taking effect in his right hand and leg; and that on the morning of the 25th Willis H. Jordan, an old farmer and merchant, living at Yoepim Church about five miles below Edenton, accidently shot and killed himself with a gun. It seems that the gun was standing in the corner of his bedroom, under which he had dropped his gloves, and on reaching for them struck the gun which went off, emptying the entire load into his head.

☞ As briefly announced in last week's CAROLINIAN, our late townsman Capt. E. W. Hill met with the misfortune of losing his schooner, the "M. E. Gildersleeve," on the 18th ult. She was on a trip from Savannah, Ga., with a load of rice for Wilmington, this State. She encountered a heavy gale the first night out which blew away the canvass except the foresail and the next day, while drifting before the wind, she sprung a leak and put up the distress signal which was seen by the English steamship "Almedine" on which the captain, wife, three children and crew were taken from the sinking vessel and landed at Lambert's Point, Va, on the 23rd ult. There was no insurance on the vessel and the loss leaves Captain Hill virtually penniless, he having recently sold his house and lot here and put the money in the "Gilder sleeve."

☞ It may be safe to go with the pupular tide, but it is not always right.

—We are imitated by competitors in everything but prices. Robinson & Co.

☞ Middle men are useful, but a surplus of them combining and putting up prices to consumers is not wanted.

—Big shoes, little shoes, high grade shoes, low grade shoes, almost anything in the shoe line at Fowler & Co's.

—A careful comparison is all that Fowler & Co ask of their goods and prices

☞ Some fellow has figured out that 360,000 mosquitoes weigh a pound. Yet a mosquitoes' bill is frequently almost as troublesome as that of a doctor.

—California canned goods in largea variety at Robinson & Co.

☞ It is not a question how much a man knows, but what use he can make of what he knows; not a question of what he knows, of what he has acquired and how he has been trained, but of what he *is*, and what he can *do*.

—Don't forget Fowler & Co when you want to buy a Trunk. You will feel bad over it if you do.

—Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

☞ That "orethren should dwell in unity" is the Christian maxim, but, unless Dame Rumor unblushingly prevaricates, there is a locality where unity by no means prevails. In reviewing the field, one is constrained to exclaim with the old poet:

Oh, the sad rarity
Of Christian charity.

—Fowler & Co are ready for the fall trade—an immense stock.

☞ Have you ever thought of it, reader, what an utterly helpless creature the human infant is! No young kitten in the hungry maw of its mother, no baby chicken stifling under the hot feather clad body of the hen, no pupoy waddling about in its blindness, and no animal four legged of any sort or kind or name comes within any comparison of its entire helplessness and dependence of the strongest and healthiest baby ever born! For some mysterious purpose, heaven knows what, the infant man, "whose destiny is immortal, whose life is eternal, whose dignity is that of the sons of God," is the feebiest and the weakest of all created things. This being so, the query comes up, Why is it that this "magnificent vessel with its imperial freightage and its far distant goal, garlanded with ultimate responsibilities," is so often, aye, too generally, put in the custody and care of unfit men and women?

—The New Lee Cook Stove takes less wood, does better work, and is the largest and heaxiest stove ever sold in this market. Robinson & Co.

LOCAL MENTION

The stores and business places generally were closed on Thanksgiving.—"Go it while you're young" is all right provided you go in the right direction,—In consequence of the rain the match race on the Park Fair track on Thursday did not come off.—The pastor of the Presbyterian Church being absent and those of the Methodist and Baptist Churches sick, there were no religious services on Thursday except at the Episcopal Church where the rector Rev. L. L. Williams delivered a very appropriate sermon.—To cut down expenses the *Economist-Falcon* has reduced its size from 36 columns down to 32.—Rev. Dr. Johnston, who attended the Presbyterian Synod at Durham, returned on Thursday night.—Rev, Mr. Herrink has moved into the parsonage on Ehringhaus street purchased by Pasquotank circuit.—There was a masque party at the residence of Mr. Z. Burgess on North Road street on the night of the 24th ult for the benefit of the Baptist Church A handsome sum was raised.—Prof. Rooks Turner has been engaged as Principal of the colored public school, with Mrs. J. R. Brown, Mrs. Susan Riddick and Miss Fannie Lane as Assistants. They are good and competent teachers.—There are people who are not thankful for everything; for instance:

He said, as his brow grew murky,
"There isn't the slightest question
We were thankful enough for the turkey,
But were not for the indigestion"

—There may not be such a thing as the "elixer of life," but there is a youth in town who thinks that he found something near it when he kissed the girl he loves for the first time.—Solicitor Blount came in on the Neuse from Pamlico Court on Thursday morning.—The Governor has sent commissions as officers of the Pasquotank Rifles to W. C. Glover, captain; P. S Vaughan and C. W. Melick, lieutenants.—The rain on Thanksgiving disappointed quite a number of our local Nimrods who had laid in a supply of powder and shot for game.

They'll come in play
Some other day.

—Mrs. E. W. Holt, of Moyock, who had been visiting her daughter Mrs. Selby H. Pritchard, died at the latter's home here on Friday night. She was about 50 years of age.—"How in the world does the CAROLINIAN manage to get so much local news?" asked an appreciative reader of another the other day. "It's editor hustles for it," was the reply. He does, and he always "gets there," and all read the paper—Variety is not only the spice of life, but its necessity.—The schooner "Haze," of Long Island, has been purchased by Flora & Brockett, and its hailing port changed to Elizabeth City.—Mr. S. T. Carrow, of Washington, dropped in on Friday.—The engine and apparatus of the Fire Department were removed to the new building on Saturday.—Prof. P. W. Moore, the Principal of the Colored Normal Normal School, was in the city this week The school opens on the 4th of January.—Thankfulness may come from a full heart, but it is the heartiest when it comes from a full stomach.—The steamer Tahoma is on Pailins' Ways for repairs.—The Versifier thus describes the really good natured man;

His face is it ever is grim or austere,
At a joke into kindness relaxes,
And his hearty good nature in this doth appear
That he smiles when he's *paying his taxes!*

—The season is here when mince pie and nightmare are most apt to frolic together.—A good deacon says: "Preaching that is aimed at the head hardly ever strikes the heart." How about that which aims at both? —It was on Water street. An old lady from the back country called to do some "trading." As she looked around the elegant store with vague wonder, a clerk approached her and asked, "What can I do for you today, madam?" "I wanter go to the place where you sell dry goods." "It is right here, madam. What kind of dry goods to you want?" "Dried apples, mister." For once the clerk was non-plussed, but he politely directed her to a store across the street.—Lieut. Failing was summoned to Washington on Saturday on official business.—More new houses begun since last week's issue,—What a contrast in the weather of Saturday and Sunday! The one was a reminder of balmy spring; the other of boreal winter.

How it did rain and blow,
And freeze, and sleet and snow.

—The new Presiding Elder, Rev. J. C. Reid, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church on Sunday.—A late definition of "board measure" is three meals a day.—The ladies who so nobly volunteered to direct and oversee the cleaning up of the Cemetery have succeeded in having the work nearly completed. What an improvement. Now let every lot owner contribute his share of the cost.—The present trend of extension and new building indicate that the center of the town ere long will be about where Main street crosses Road.—To hear the jingling bells and see the sleighs out on Monday reminded us of the winters in the "Old Keystone" State.—The Rambler reports that among others he met on the streets on Monday,

One said, 'Delightful,"
Another, "Frightful,"
A third, "This is nice,"
The next, "Darn the ice!"

—Mr. John W. Meekins, of Hatteras, dropped in yesterday.—The ice dealers' harvest is over, but the coal man's is on, and he is happy.—Both the righteous and the "wicked" were seen on "slippery places" in our town the other day.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Old are suffering with a severe attack of la grippe.—Misses Annie Spence and Lou Davis have returned from a visit to Edenton.—Rev. L. L. Williams is off on a visit to Alexandria, Va.—Our townsman Dr. John Griggs is about to locate at South Mills. Success to him.—The "unruly member," the tongue, quite often gets its owner in the clutches of the law, and the costs are apt to be "more than it comes it." The moral is:

It isn't profitable nor wise
To let one's "angry passions rise,"

In cases of colic in stock Simmons Liver Regulator will save them.—R. V. Cox, Haddock's Station.

CHRISTMAS LESLIE'S.—The Christmas number of *Frank Leslie's Weekly* is simply superb. It is even better than last year's, and that is saying a great deal. Its cover reminds one strongly of English publications, but its pages are filled with the best of American art and letter-press. Its double page represents the crusade of the children in the thirteenth century, when over 300,000 of these little people lost their lives in attempting to recover the holy sepulchre at Jerusalem. Among other delightful pages are "A Slippery day in Boston," and the exquisite reproductions of the work of some of America's best amateur photographers. For sale by all newsdealers. Price. 25 cents.

If you would be rid of chills and fever Simmons Liver Regulator is what you need.

It is said that a great many Englishmen are visiting this country this season. I asked Jinks what they came for. He said he supposed "to marry soft-pated millionaire women, to talk the fellows out of their money, who want to be fooled, and to lay in a supply of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup."

The greatest cure on earth for pain, Salvation Oil; take up the strain.

Washington Gazette says: Numbers of our people are terribly frightened at the prospect of having their homes burglarized. They go in as soon as the sun goes down, fasten their doors, barricade their doors and windows with chairs and tables, and will hardly admit most intimate friends.

For wakefulness, weakness or lack of energy Simmons Liver Regulator is a specific,

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Why we Should be Thankful.

The Press.

American farmers have sent 87,000,000 bushels of wheat to Europe within two months past. This means that about $85,000,000 in gold will have to come to the United States to pay for only a part of two month's harvest of our soil. It is difficult in imagination to present an adequate picture of the richness of this year's entire harvest, nor can the wealth to be brought in the next year to these shores be fully realized by any mere figures, though estimates of it are common enough.

To say that the balance of foreign trade is now in favor of this county at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 for each working day, or $600,000,000 a year, probably presents a less striking fact to the fancy of most people than the statement that solid trains of grain laden freight cars, *twenty-five miles long*, arrived in Duluth, Minneapolis and Chicago within the space of twenty-four hours last week.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good if you have a cough, cold, or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr King's New Discovery for Consumpton, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect cure. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at A Wadsworth's drug store. Large size 50c and $1.

Wiping Out Kansas Mortgages.

The Daily Capital, of Topeka, Kansas, publishes a mortgage statement which shows that during the month of October a net reduction in farm and city mortgage indebtedness of $361,000 was made, of which $302,000 is on farms. There has been a net reduction on farm mortgage indebtedness for a period of five and one-half months of $2,300,000. These figures are obtained from county Registers of Deeds and are sworn to. This showing proves that the farmers of Kansas are prospering and that they are fast paying their debts.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.

Thatis what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14 karet gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movement. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Hunting Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each plce. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
11-4, '91. 1yr. New York.

Bishop Lyman's semi-centennial celebration of his ordination to the Prostestant Episcopal ministry will occur December 19, in Christ Church, Raleigh. He was ordained December 19. 1841, and has served in various parts of the world, at Baltimore, Hagerstown, San Francisco and Rome, Italy; has for some years been in charge of the American Churches in the latter city. He was made Bishop in 1873.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

AN old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Wadesboro Messenger-Intelligencer says: It is reported that nearly a dozen farmers living in Monre township, Union county, recently raised $1,000 and sent two or three of their number with it to New York to purchase green goods. Of course it was the same old story of saw dust and paper, and our Union county friends are now wiser but poorer men.

If you are melancholy or down with the blues you need Simmons Liver Regulator.

The First National Bank of Wilmington has closed its doors.

FOR DYSPEPSIA,
Indigestion, and Stomach disorders, take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
All dealers keep it, $1 per bottle. Genuine has trade-mark and crossed red lines on wrapper.

A bear was killed near Pantego last week weighing 523 pounds.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

Senator Irby Says South Carolina Alliancemen Would Vote for Cleveland or the Devil.

By the United Press.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 18.—United States Senator-elect J. L. M. Irby, who defeated Wade Hampton, said to-day:

"There is not one of the Democratic candidates more objectionable to the Farmers' Alliance than Cleveland on account of his views on the silver question, but I am confident he will be nominated, and, when he is, I believe the Alliance men of South Carolina will fall into line and support him almost to a man. There may be a few who will not vote for himbut they will not amount to much. The Farmers' Alliance men of this State are Democrats, and they may be relied upon to vote for the Democratic nominee if it be the devil."

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in Effect June 1st, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 11.30 A. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave elizabeth City at 2.35 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer Lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, then by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Pantego and Belhaven; connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant Steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & D. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro, &c. Returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President Street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 27 North river.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agent Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

M. E. KING, General Manager. H. CRAWFORD, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt

Norfolk and North Carolina CANAL COMPANY.

S. W. GARY, Superintendant.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit sharp built vessels drawing five feet water; lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binder, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to the satisfaction to the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from the Office at Norfolk.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beams (the dimensions called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,

W. T. OSENTON, MANAGER.

Corner Main and Road Sts,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention, Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.

WATER STREET,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.

J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.

HERTFORD, N. C.

Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel.

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests, Table well supplied, Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE

EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steamers

Terms Reasonable.

J L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

FIVE 2-cent stamps will get you a sample of ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE Philadelphia. Agents wanted.

ELIZABETH CITY CRYSTAL ICE COMPANY.

Flora & Brockett, Proprietors.

PURE ICE IN 200 POUND BLOCKS AT Wholesale and Retail,

Cheaper and better than river or pond ice.

Nothing equal to it for the household.

Or for Fish Oysters, &c.

Quotations cheerfully given. Special prices for fifty or more tons.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

THE

A B C

OF OUR BUSINESS

Attentive to All

Below in Price,

Careful to Please.

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints, Oils, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, &c&c

ROBINSON & CO.

Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City, N. C.

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G. MORRISETTE

AGENT FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } TOBACCO AND SNUFF AT FACTORY PRICES

That business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. Notwithstanding this our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and continues to increase.

Here's Food for Thought

in this condtion of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have families to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for twenty years and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to, be best served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will pay you

To Examine Our Stock of

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery Paints, Oils, Lead, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Ship Chandlery, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. Lowest Prices Guaranteed. { J. B. FLORA & CO.

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City N. C.

The Largest Stock of Dry Goods, Notions and Shoes

Ever Shown in Elizabeth City,

Are now open for your examination at

Fowler & Co's.

—With prices to please both at—

Wholesale and Retail.

NOTICE THIS!

And after you read this advertisement call at my store and examine my stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, SHOES and HATS.

&c., &c, and if you see my goods you will be sure to make a purchase that will please you and make you a customer ever afterwards. Call and look at my stock.

R. SALOMONSKY.

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ Oh my! Have you seen the new Mather Fastening Kid Gloves? No buttons! No hooks! and so convenient. Every pair warranted. They are for sale by Salamonsky. ☜

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, Once one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods, in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL.

WATER ST. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C

Furniture, Wares and Stationery.

☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of ☜

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass-ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES! Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low,

—If You Want to Save Money Call and See Me.—

P. W. MELICK,

Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

OUR MILITARY SERVICE.

The Secretary of War Makes Public His Annual Report.

The Problem of Coast Defenses Practically Settled.

The annual report of the Secretary of War has been made public at Washington. It reviews the entire status of each branch of the army service, together with the subject of coast defenses, pensions, promotion, war records, national cemeteries and soldiers' homes.

Regarding the subject of coast defense Secretary Proctor reviews the work of the board of army officers and civilians provided for by Congress in 1885, and also the results of the consideration of the same subject by both houses of Congress. "This policy," says the Secretary, "necessarily contemplates a system of land defenses as its most important feature. We have some 4000 miles of seacoast, exclusive of Alaska. No great naval power has more than a few hundred miles of coast to defend, and yet even they protect their harbors with heavy fortifications and high-power guns. The cost of land defenses has not increased as rapidly as the cost of the means of attacking them. They are not only the cheapest to build, but once built the cost of maintaining them can be reduced to the minimum. Neither are they an experiment, nor can they become useless, but they may be built with a view to further strength, if required, and capable of mounting larger guns if necessary."

The Secretary points out that over half the entire appropriation has been allotted and about $350,000 expended. He therefore recommends that an appropriation of $500,000 be continued annually until all the necessary works are secured.

Desertions from the army have been less than in any other year of its history. From January 1st, 1867, to June 30th, 1891, twenty-four and one-half years, the number of desertions from the army was 88,475. It has cost the Government a very large sum for pay, clothing, subsistence, and transportation of recruits to replace these men.

For the year ending June 30, 1889, the rate was 11.6 per cent.; for the year ending June 30, 1890, nine per cent.; for the year ending June 30, 1891, 6.1 per cent. During the twelve months ending September 30, 1891, the rate was only 5.8 per cent., and for a like period ending October 31, 5.7 per cent.

It is recommended that the age limit for original enlistments in the army be reduced by offering greater inducements to young men. This should be done by a reasonable increase in the pay of non-commissioned officers, especially that of First Sergeants, and by giving them a better opportunity to compete upon examination for commissions. The Secretary renews his suggestion that the provision of the statute making the recommendation of the company commander a condition precedent to promotion from the ranks to a lieutenancy be repealed.

The adoption of the three-battalion system is urged on the ground that, under the new tactics required by the increase in range and rapidity of fire, a ten-company battalion cannot be maneuvered well.

Nothing unfavorable has been brought to the attention of the department regarding the utility as military organizations of the Indian companies of either arm, but so far there is no reason to believe that much more than was expected of the experiment will be realized.

Twenty-eight army posts have been abandoned since June 1, 1889, and the number of post traders has been reduced from eighty-five to twenty-two since March 4, 1889.

The number of cases received by the Record and Pension Division of the department in the course of the last year was 158,259 in excess of the previous year, being an increase in business of fifty-two per cent. The work of transcribing the original records is going on rapidly, and the work can be completed within a year and a half, when the department can dispense with the services of 6?0 of its present clerks, at a saving to the Government of at least $1,000,000 yearly. The work of collecting the Civil War records is also progressing rapidly.

The most gratifying results have attended the new system of examinations for promotion. It is urged that the exception regarding the promotion of First Lieutenants in commission be repealed, and the law made to apply uniformly to all. It is also urged that the department have at its immediate disposal correct information relative to the capacity, habits and professional attainments of each officer in the army.

There is no inducement for the maintenance of a greater number of militia than is actually required by the law, but rather the reverse, if economy be consulted. The allotment as now made is not based upon what States do in return for the appropriation, but what they ought to do.

The report concludes with a memorandum of expenditures, appropriations and estimates. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, were $51,450,764.68, of which $2,150,646.53 were for salaries and contingent expenses, $25,314,199.73 for the support of the army and Military Academy, $16,061,478.96 for public works, including river and harbor improvements, and $7,894,439.40 for miscellaneous objects. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, include $2,686,178 for salaries and contingent expenses, $26,-299,170.77 for the support of the army and Military Academy, $13,208,393 for public works, and $4,381,861.60 for miscellaneous objects, making a total of $45,975,603.37.

DOCTORS TURN BURGLARS.

Arrested While Trying to Blow Up a Safe in Gardner, Ill.

Drs. Boyes and McAdam, leading physicians, were arrested early a few mornings ago in the act of blowing up the safe of the Gardner (Ill.) Bank. A livery stable keeper named Briggs was with them.

The trio were trapped by a detective who took part in the job. When the denouement came the three culprits attempted to escape. The detective shot McAdam through the arm and he dropped. Dr. Boyes was caught, but Briggs escaped.

The raid on the bank was the culmination of a series of daring burglaries that has extended over a year.

Deaf for a Year

Hearing Restored and Catarrh Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Rochester, N. Y., July 25, 1891.

"Three years ago, as a result of catarrh, I lost my hearing entirely and was deaf for more than a year. I tried various things to cure it, and had several physicians, but no improvement was apparent. I could

Distinguish No Sound.

I was intending putting myself under the care of a specialist when some one suggested that possibly Hood's Sarsaparilla would do me some good. I began taking it without expecting much help. To my surprise and great joy I found when I had taken three bottles that my hearing was returning. I kept on taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

till I had taken three more, when I stopped. It is now over a year, and I am troubled but very little with the catarrh. I consider this a very remarkable case." HERMAN HICKS, 30 Carter St.

Hood's Pills.—For the liver and bowels, act easily yet promptly and efficiently. Price 25c.

DONALD KENNEDY

Of Roxbury, Mass., says

Kennedy's Medical Discovery cures Horrid Old Sores, Deep-Seated Ulcers of **40** years' standing, Inward Tumors, and every disease of the skin, except Thunder Humor, and Cancer that has taken root. Price, $1.50. Sold by every Druggist in the United States and Canada.

Ely's Cream Balm

is the best remedy for children suffering from

COLD IN HEAD

or

CATARRH.

Apply balm into each nostril.

ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MISS MILDRED BURDEN, of Burnside, was instantly killed, and Miss Katie Williams fatally injured by a freight train backing down over the Main street crossing, East Hartford, Conn., without a rear light.

SENATOR GILBERT A. DEANE, of the Fifteenth District, died at his home in Copake, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE Yale College eleven defeated the Harvard team in a game of football at Springfield, Mass. The score was ten to nothing. Twenty-five thousand spectators were present.

THE Bay State League, a "shady" endowment concern of Boston, Mass., has collapsed, victimizing twenty thousand subscribers, a majority of whom are poor.

SEVENTEEN-YEAR-OLD John Hellenger had a prize fight in a stable in New York City with George J. Altman, a lad of his own age, and died from the effects of the beating he received.

FRANCIS MCCARRY, an iron moulder, of New York City, thirty-eight years old, attempted to rival Steve Brodie by jumping off the Brooklyn Bridge and was drowned.

HALF the business portion of Middlebury, Vt., was destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $150,000.

THE Old Homestead Hotel at Jamestown, N. Y., was burned. The flames cut off escape by way of the stairways, and the guests lowered themselves from the second story windows. Three servants and one child perished in the building. They were: Buchanan, Mrs., pastry cook, with little son. Marsh, Mrs., a dishwasher. Wilson, Maggie, a waitress.

South and West.

AT Mentoga, Tenn., a sawmill boiler exploded, instantly killing two young sons of the proprietor, T. B. Battens. A sawdust wheeler had his leg broken, and Mr. Battens had an arm broken in two places.

THE Farmers' Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind., ended its work without taking any radical steps; the Alliance divided on the Sub-Treasury plan.

WILLIAM H. FRIZZLE, wife murderer, was hanged in the jail yard at Abilene, Texas. For some time Frizzle has been utterly indifferent to his fate. He requested that the Abilene Cornet Band be permitted to play at the hanging.

THE schooner George C. Finney, grain laden, was lost with all on board—seven persons—on Lake Erie.

JOHN C. HOUK, a son of the late Congressman L. C. Houk, defeated J. C. J. Williams, Democrat, in a special Congressional election in the Knoxville (Tenn.) District, by about 5,000 majority.

THE house of David Cooper, colored, on J. H. Mercer's place, six miles below Sylvania, Ga., was burned, and his four children perished in the flames.

THE Rev. Ezra Marsh Boring, while temporarily insane, hanged himself at the home of his son, Charles O. Boring, in Evanston, Ill. He was seventy-eight years old and a superannuated minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THE Columbia (S. C.) Canal was formally opened in the presence of a great crowd. It promises to make that city one of the greatest manufacturing centres of the South. It will be navigable and furnish 13,000 horse-power of water power.

Washington.

THE annual report of Supervising Special Agent Tingle, of the Treasury Department, was made public. Some of the statistics of the report are as follows: Number of seizures, 1026; number of arrests for smuggling, sixty-four; value of seizures, $143,-236.17; amount recovered on account of seizures, fines, penalties and duties, $225,-680.65.

THE final session of the Protestant Episcopal Conference was held at Washington, the topic of debate being "Personal Religion."

MUCH canvassing took place at Washington for the place of holding the Republican National Convention.

THE Treasury Department has paid out $12,500,000 on account of pensions since November 1.

THE report of the Lighthouse Board has gone to the Secretary of the Treasury. It is again recommended that private lights and buoys in navagable waters be prohibited.

COMMODORE FARQUHAR, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Yards and Docks, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy says that the appropriations for maintenance and repairs and preservation have been so limited for many years past that it has not been possible to provide for necessary repairs or to arrest the deterioration due to time and neglect.

Foreign.

SPECULATION has brought about a crisis in Switzerland which is seriously affecting the finances of that country.

AT Vienna in the presence of the royal family, their ministers and the Cardinal Archbishop, Archduchess Louise of Tuscany finally renounced, with Prince Frederick Augustus of Saxony, all claims to the Austrian throne. This step was taken prior to the marriage of the couple in question.

A UKASE from the Czar has been issued prohibiting the exportation of wheat and wheat products from Russia.

A NEW Ministry has been formed in Spain under the leadership, as before, of Senor Canovas del Castillo.

DICTATOR FONSECA, of Brazil, resigned his office, declaring he did not want to shed Brazilian blood. Vice-President Floriano Peixotto then assumed the Presidency. He guaranteed to preserve order throughout the Republic. The news was hailed with enthusiasm in Rio Janeiro.

NEWS has arrived of a murderous raid in the north of China. Well armed bands have devastated a whole district, pillaged and burned the Belgian mission stations at Taiyen and Sanchi and massacred over one hundred converts to Christianity. The local Governors ascribe the raid to Mongolian robbers.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THINGS are dull in England.

THE Mississippi is unusually low.

THE famine in Russia is extending.

COAL costs $23 per ton in Venezuela.

THE revolution in Brazil is spreading.

MISSOURI has 6,720,000 acres in corn.

THERE are 74,000 Germans in London.

FRANCE lost 81,572 inhabitants in 1890.

FLORIDA strawberries are in the market.

CONNECTICUT'S onion crop is a valuable one.

THE new Portuguese tariff is strongly protectionist.

TWENTY-ONE railroads center in Minneapolis, Minn.

SAMOA is preparing for another war. Mataafia has been declared a rebel.

THE loss to Poland alone by the failure of the potato crop will be $15,000,000.

AN exodus of Germans from Russia has begun under Government pressure.

THE grip is making great headway in New England, especially in Connecticut.

IOWA and Illinois have gone to law over a question of boundary in the Mississippi.

MOODY and Sankey, the American evangelists, have agreed to make a tour of Scotland.

THE price of Nevada range cattle has increased thirty-three per cent. in the past two years.

THE Choctaw Legislature has voted to expel colored immigrants from lands of the nation.

THERE are 72,702 depositors in the Vermont savings banks and they have over $21,-000,000 on deposit.

INFLUENZA is now operating with more or less vigor in Australia, tropical America, and parts of Europe.

MISS BESSIE BLOSSOM, one of the prettiest girls of Genoa, Nev., has eloped with an Indian of the Washoe tribe.

OFFICIAL returns make the total yield of all cereals in the German Empire at about five per cent. less than usual.

THE increased value of all cereals over that of last year, on the basis of October values, is not less than $500,000,000.

ORE found in borings under the Missouri River, at Hannibal, has been assayed and found to yield $128 gold to the ton.

A PITTSBURG (Penn.) company has received an order from the German Government for cups, cartouch boxes and lining for knapsacks, which will require 580 tons of aluminum.

AZEEZ MUSALLEM, an Ottoman subject from Mount Lebanon, Syria, has presented the President with a portrait of President Harrison in silk, framed with native wood inlaid with mother-of-pearl. It is a fine specimen of Oriental work.

THE price of broomcorn has advanced during the past six weeks from $70 to $130 a ton. The United States uses 35,000 tons of broomcorn annually, and there is now only 27,000 tons in the country.

SMOTHERED BY SAND.

Four Laborers in a Brooklyn Trench Killed by a Cave-In.

Without Warning the Conduit Collapsed and Covered Them.

Loose sand caved in upon a trench at the corner of Crescent street and Liberty avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., a few afternoons ago. Four men were killed and three injured. It was thought that the accident might cause a water famine in Brooklyn.

One of the men lost his life while attempting to rescue his fellow laborers. The others were smothered or drowned in the water which poured into the excavation from the broken main of the Long Island Water Supply Company. The dead are: Philip Askoni, twenty-five years old, an Italian; Joseph Cosino, twenty years old, an Italian; Hugh Murphy, thirty-one years, of Crescent street, near Liberty avenue; unknown Italian.

The men who were caught were forty-eight feet below the surface of the street. Valentine & Cranford have the contract for building the new conduit which is to supply water to the new reservoir, located alongside the old one on Ridgewood Heights. The new conduit, consisting of forty-eight inch pipes, is being laid beside the old brick aqueduct, which is eight feet in diameter.

The trench crossed Liberty avenue at an acute angle. Through Liberty avenue run the pipes of the old New Lots Gas Company and the Long Island Water Supply Company. They are eight-inch pipes, are only four feet below the surface and were completely undermined by the laborers. The soil is of a sandy nature. An immense pile of dirt had been thrown up on either side of the excavation, which was about fifty feet in length. On the west bank was a small shanty, with a derrick which was used to lower the iron pipes.

There had been fears for several days that the bank would cave in and the laborers worked with reluctance. The contractors, however, assured them that there was no danger. Men were bracing the banks of the excavation when the landslide occurred.

Foreman Hughes was superintending the strengthening of the ranges and one of the pipes was being lowered by means of the derrick when at half-past one o'clock, without any warning, the east bank caved in. The majority of the seventy-five laborers were at work on the top of the bank and only seven men were at the bottom. They were buried under the immense pile of sand and dirt.

Six men were looking after the braces. The majority of them were near the top of the trench. They were the victims.

It came in the twinkling of an eye. Few people saw it. Almost before one could turn his head it was over.

Some of the laborers turned and ran. It looked to them as if the bottom had dropped out of that part of the earth.

Fred Cranford, the son of the senior member of the contracting firm, and the superintendent of the work, was looking towards the excavation when the cave-in occurred. With startling suddenness the shoring seemed to melt away and the sand rushed together like mad waters. There was no cry of distress, no scream for help. Everybody was dazed. The Italians trembled and many ran away trembling with fear.

The fall of the east bank weakened the support on the west side and that also caved in. The Long Island Water Supply Company's main was broken and there was a rush of water which quickly filled the cut. The gas pipe also parted and the gas escaped in volumes.

Word was sent to the office of the water company and the supply was at once cut off. The gas company also turned off gas, and within half an hour the work of digging out the buried laborers had begun.

The Italian laborers went to work in a half hearted fashion to rescue their fellow workmen. They acted as if they were afraid that there would be another cave in, and few of them could be induced to descend to the bottom of the cut. They worked with difficulty on account of the nature of the slide, which filled the excavation to the depth of ten feet in a slanting direction. On the day after the accident only one body had been recovered.

Brooklyn was on the verge of a water famine because of the break in the conduit. Manufacturers in Brooklyn were warned not to use the city water, and householders were told to use it sparingly.

THE NEW APPORTIONMENT.

How the States Will Count in the Electoral College.

The following table exhibits the Electoral votes of the States under both the old and the new apportionment. The increase in the total vote since 1888 is accounted for to the extent of twenty votes by the creation of the new States of Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Wyoming, and as to the remainder by additions of twenty-three votes to the apportionment of States, as follows: Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Colorado, 1; Georgia, 1; Illinois, 2; Kansas, 1; Massachusetts, 1; Michigan, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri, 1; Nebraska, 3; New Jersey, 1; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; Texas, 2; Wisconsin, 1.

States.	1888.	1892.
Alabama	10	11
Arkansas	7	8
California	8	9
Colorado	3	4
Connecticut	6	6
Delaware	3	3
Florida	4	4
Georgia	12	13
Idaho	—	3
Illinois	22	24
Indiana	15	15
Iowa	13	13
Kansas	9	10
Kentucky	13	13
Louisiana	8	8
Maine	6	6
Maryland	8	8
Massachusetts	14	15
Michigan	13	14
Minnesota	7	9
Mississippi	9	9
Missouri	16	17
Montana	—	3
Nebraska	5	8
Nevada	3	3
New Hampshire	4	4
New Jersey	9	10
New York	36	36
North Carolina	11	11
North Dakota	—	3
Ohio	23	23
Oregon	3	4
Pennsylvania	30	32
Rhode Island	4	4
South Carolina	9	9
South Dakota	—	4
Tennessee	12	12
Texas	13	13
Vermont	4	4
Virginia	12	12
Washington	—	4
West Virginia	6	6
Wisconsin	11	12
Wyoming	—	3
Total	401	444

GOVERNOR HOVEY DEAD.

Indiana's Chief Magistrate Expired Suddenly at Indianapolis.

Governor Alvin P. Hovey, of Indiana, died at 1:20 o'clock a few mornings ago in his room at the Dennison Hotel, Indianapolis, Ind. His last moments were peaceful and conscious, and his last words were an inquiry for his favorite granddaughter, Mary Menzies.

All the immediate members of his family were present. The direct cause of his death was heart trouble.

Alvin P. Hovey was a poor boy, but by his own efforts worked his way up until he became one of the most influential and prominent men of the West. He was born in September, 1821, at Mount Vernon, Ind., which was his home. His early education was limited. At thirteen he was apprenticed as a brickmaker, but four years later became a teacher of the town school, having meantime devoted his spare moments to study. While teaching he read law, and when twenty-one was admitted to the bar.

General Hovey commanded brigades and divisions of the army in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Big Black, siege of Vicksburg, siege of Jackson, Rocky-Faced Ridge, Dalton, Resaca and Altoona Church. After his Kentucky raid he was placed in command at Indianapolis, where he was at the close of the war.

In 1865, just before the assassination of President Lincoln, General Hovey was appointed Minister to Peru, which diplomatic mission he held for five years. He was know to many of his friends as "the Poet-Governor."

THE Florida orange crop is now being shipped to New York and other localities. The yield of the State this year was over 3,000,000 boxes, and an average box holds 150 oranges. About half of the crop will be sent by rail to the Western States.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

ARTISTS and manufacturers in Denmark are making great preparations for the Fair.

HAWAII, otherwise the Sandwich Islands, has decided to make an exhibit at the Exposition.

FOUR HUNDRED railway lines have already agreed to return exhibits to the Exposition free of charge.

ON the roof of the Horticultural Building, around the central dome, an elaborate display of roof gardening will be made.

THE National Farmers' Congress, at its recent session at Sedalia, Mo., heartily indorsed the World's Columbian Exposition.

THE Government Department of Agriculture is taking steps to make a very elaborate exhibit of every kind of wool clipped in this country.

ALL Indian exhibits at the World's Fair will be under the direction of the Government, or of Chief Putnam, of the Department of Ethnology.

THE Agricultural Department of the Government will make an exhibit of fac-simile casts of all of the 200 varieties of edible mushrooms which grow in this country.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY, England, has expressed its willingness to send an eight-oared crew to the World's Fair, provided a competition can be arranged with American college crews.

PROFESSOR IVES, of the Art Department, reports that the artists of Russia are deeply interested in the Exposition, and have promised him material to fit a fine collection of their best work.

THE native flora of each State and Territory will be shown at the Exposition, under the direction of Chief Thorpe, who has enlisted the Lady Managers to undertake the collection of specimens.

IT is announced in the Berlin newspapers that the entire organization of the Imperial Opera Company of Berlin, Germany, will come to Chicago in 1893, to give operatic performances in the Music Hall to be erected in the Exposition grounds.

FRANCE, through Edward Bruwaert, the French consul at Chicago, has asked for 150,-000 square feet of space in the Exposition Building—100,000 feet in the Manufacturers' Building, 30,000 in the Fine Arts, 10,000 in the Live Stock, and 10,000 in the Machinery.

AN additional appropriation of $500,000 to $600,000 is what the Board of Management of the Government Exhibit thinks will be necessary to insure the exhibit at the World's Fair on the scale intended by Congress. The members will try to have this included in the Treasury estimates.

GENERAL NELSON A. MILES will be Grand Marshal of the parades, civic and military, connected with the Exposition, including the parade on the occasion of the dedication of the buildings, October 12, 1892. Miss Harriet Monroe, of Chicago, has been chosen to write a commemorative ode for the dedicatory ceremonies.

A VERY notable diamond exhibit from Cape Colony, South Africa, will be made by the DeBeers Consolidated Mines Company. This exhibit will give visitors to the Exposition an idea of the various processes through which the gems pass from the time they leave the mouth of the mining shaft till they reach the hands of the jeweler.

HUGH PRICE, one of the Wisconsin Commissioners, has made arrangements for securing for the World's Fair a mammoth cork pine, a tree which is growing rare in his State. It is twenty-four feet in length, and will scale 2500 feet. One plank is sixteen feet long, three inches thick, and forty-four inches wide, without a knot or blemish.

THE South Park Commissioners have taken steps to have Drexel, Grand and Oakwood boulevards, leading to the Exposition grounds, brilliantly lighted with electricity. An electric plant, costing $75,000 to $100,000, and equal to supplying 300 arc lights, will be established. The Exposition authorites will illuminate with electricity the entire Exposition grounds. More than three times as much power will be required to run the dynamos as was used in all the departments of the Philadelphia Centennial show.

IN the centre of the Horticulture Building will be a miniature mountain, seventy feet high, upon which will grow giant tree ferns and palms and other vegetation, finding there a congenial home. A mountain stream will dash from one declivity to another and play hide-and-seek with the foliage. Beneath this rock-mountain will be a cave, eighty feet in diameter and sixty feet high, brilliantly lighted by electricity, where, during the whole six months of the Exposition, the experiment will be tried whether plants will grow under electric light as well as under sunshine.

SECRETARY DICKINSON sent out notices to the Governors of the various States asking them to choose two members of their World's Fair Boards to come to Chicago December 9th to attend a big World's Fair convention. The object of the convention is to have the delegates meet the Board of Control, Department chiefs and other officials, and to devise uniform plans for State work. Mrs. Palmer adds to the invitation a statement that she wants all women who are members of the various State Boards to be present and learn about the plans for promoting the work women are doing.

A WATER FAMINE.

An Accident Causes Discomfort in Brooklyn for a Day.

The big break in the conduit at Ridgewood by which four men were killed was cleared of overlying earth on the second evening after the collapse and soon after 8 o'clock water began to flow again toward Brooklyn. The sides of the conduit had not been so much injured, but that it was deemed safe to allow a moderate depth of water to flow through it, and before 11 o'clock all the pumps at the stations were at work and the two city reservoirs were being filled.

This ended all fears of a real water famine, although Brooklyn was pinched for water for many uses for a day or two.

Before the damage was repaired Brooklyn suffered greatly because of an almost total stoppage of its water supply. Most of its manufactories shut down, two lines of elevated railroad suspended operation, householders were in distress and the city was without protection from fire until late in the evening.

Brooklyn Bridge cable could not be used. Locomotives drew trains of two cars. Thousands walked over the bridge.

A GREAT gold find has just been made near Llano, Texas, on the property of Wiley Conver and Gage, who have been prospecting for the precious metal for several months. The present discovery is believed to be the same vein which Spanish history records as having been worked about two centuries ago by Spaniards who were driven away by the Indians.

THE town records of Gorham, Me., were lost about twenty years ago. Last week they were retuened by express from Boston without any explanation.

THE MARKETS.

48	NEW YORK.		
Beeves	3 10	@	5 50
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	50 00
Calves, common to prime	2 00	@	8 50
Sheep	3 50	@	5 00
Lambs	4 50	@	5 75
Hogs—Live	4 00	@	4 20
Dressed	4¾	@	6¾
Flour—City Mill Extra	—	@	5 25
Patents	5 35	@	5 60
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 07¾	@	1 10
Rye—State	1 00	@	1 04
Barley—Two-rowed State	90	@	92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	58	@	72¼
Oats—No. 1 White	—	@	43
Mixed Western	39	@	41
Hay—Good to Choice	70	@	75
Straw—Long Rye	60	@	70
Lard—City Steam	—	@	06.10c
Butter—State Creamery	22	@	27
Dairy, fair to good	19	@	27
West. Im. Creamery	16	@	25
Factory	14	@	17
Cheese—State Factory	8½	@	11¼
Skims—Light	2	@	3
Western	8½	@	9
Eggs—State and Penn	—	@	28
	BUFFALO.		
Steers—Western	75	@	5 00
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@	4 50
Lambs—Fair to Good	5 20	@	5 30
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	3 75	@	3 80
Flour—Best Winter	5 00	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1 Northern	1 02½	@	1 04¾
Corn—No. 2 Yellow	—	@	58
Oats—No. 3 White	—	@	38¼
Barley—No. 2 Western	—	@	66¾
	BOSTON.		
Egg—Near-by	33	@	35
Potatoes—Native Rose	45	@	50
Cheese—Northern, Choice	11¼	@	11½
Hay—Eastern	14 00	@	15 00
Straw—Good to Prime	14 00	@	15 00
Butter—Firsts	24	@	27
	WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	4	@	6¾
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	4½
Lambs	—	@	6½
Hogs—Northern	4¾	@	5½
	PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Choice Penn	—	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 2 Red, Dec	1 05½	@	1 06
Corn—Dec	55	@	56½
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@	39¼
Potatoes—Early Rose Penn	48	@	50
Butter—Creamery Extra	27	@	28
Cheese—Part skims	8	@	9

THOUSANDS BURIED ALIVE.

Terrible Features of the Earthquake in Japan.

Whole Villages Swept Away and the Inhabitants Killed.

The cable brought the main outlines of the great earthquake in Japan, but the condensed reports gave no idea of the terrible features of the calamity.

The earthquake was strongest in the prefectures of Gifu and Aichi, where towns have been overthrown, the country submerged and mountains in eruption and railroad communication is interrupted.

Statistics shows 7524 persons killed and 9458 wounded, while 90,000 houses have been destroyed. The greatest destruction occurred at Gifu. A correspondent there says that a quarter of a million people were made homeless in that prefecture. He adds: "There are twenty-eight places where the soil sunk more than three feet, the total area of this subsidence being nearly three acres. Fissures in the ground are also frequent. They vary from one to three feet in width, and some are fifteen feet deep. I have counted over 100 large fissures, and as for smaller ones they cannot be reckoned.

"The banks of the Nagara River are totally destroyed. In one place near the river there is a subsidence of over twenty feet. In some parts of the town boiling mud spouted out of fissures to the height of ten feet. The majority of them continued spouting for one or two hours. More than three thousand wells are totally destroyed.

"The condition of Kasako-Cho after the earthquake and the conflagration was appalling. There were 1050 houses in that district and over 4000 inhabitants. The shock overthrew nearly all the houses, and when the survivors were struggling to rescue the injured, fire broke out on all sides.

"From the fall of the houses to the outburst of the conflagration there was an interval of only twenty minutes. Only twenty-nine houses remained standing when the flames were extinguished, and 200 people had been either crushed or burned to death. In some cases whole families of eight or nine perished. Starving people may be constantly seen wandering over the cracked fields in search of potatoes, turnips or any other edibles. It is a terrible state of affairs."

Not a few persons entombed amid the ruins of houses have been roasted to death. Out of 200 temples in Gifu, more than one-third were totally destroyed, and of twenty-only seven men of Ogaki only three escaped injury. The banks of the Shonai River in the Kasugai district were thrown down by the earthquake, and numerous fissures appeared in the ground.

At a distance of about two and a half miles from the bridge over this river, where the ground had been conspicuously disturbed, muddy water and stones had been ejected from the fissures in such quantities as to form a kind of small volcano, on top of which is a hole from which mud was thrown out constantly.

From the commencement of the disturbance up to the time of despatching the telegrams there had been no less than 6610 shocks, which means thirty-eight shocks per hour, or more than one every two minutes.

The telegrams give another and increased statement of casualties in Aichi prefecture. The record stands thus at present: Aichi prefecture, killed, 2248; wounded, 3310; houses totally destroyed, 42,345; houses partially destroyed, 1818.

The Japan *Mail* says that of 4434 houses constituting the town of Ogaki 3356 are completely overthrown and 765 are partially ruined. Fire has destroyed 1473. The number of persons killed is 747; the number severely injured 529 and the number slightly injured 75?.

Appalling as is the magnitude of this calamity, still more terrible is the report which comes from Gifu prefecture as a whole. A late telegram gives the number of killed in the whole prefecture as 5000, the number of wounded at 15,000, and total number of houses destroyed 15,000 to 16,000. In addition to the destruction wrought in the towns of Gifu and Ogaki, the smaller towns of Ichnomiya, Kyoni, Kesomatsu and Takegahana are said to have been wiped out altogether.

THE LABOR WORLD.

NEW YORK has 50,000 unemployed.

THE London dock strike has collapsed.

THERE are over 2000 waiters in London.

COLORADO miners will hold a drilling contest.

VIRGINIA CITY, Nev., has a teachers' union.

NEW YORK has a colored hotel waiters' union.

NEW YORK has a Swiss embroiderers' union.

NEW YORK has 500 union female hotel hands.

GIRL sweaters in Chicago, Ill., get $1 to $6 a week.

NEW YORK musicians have fixed the initiation at $10.

THERE are 2500 union cigar makers in Philadelphia.

THE Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen has 35,000 members.

EIGHT-YEAR-OLD girls work in New York twelve hours a day for $1 a week.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND women and girls in America earn their bread by the sweat of their brow.

THE office clerks, typewriters and bookkeepers of Denver, Col., have combined in a strong labor organization.

THE Miners' Union of Baliwas, England, requires every unskilled workman to pay $100 before he is allowed to work in the mines.

HULL (England) seamen and fishermen are paying sixty-five cents each for a purse of $5000, to be donated to Mr. Plimsoll for his labor work.

THE San Francisco Brewers' Union has assessed its members $20 each to fight the British syndicate, whose managers have threatened to destroy the union. The latter have now over $30,000 in its treasury.

THERE are 1100 children who can neither read nor write in the twenty-seven mills of Fall River, Mass.; 1097 have stated that their earnings are absolutely necessary for their own support and that of their families.

EIGHTEEN labor organizations were formed in Austria this month; among them, unions of opticians, makers of meteorological instruments, watchmakers, compass-makers, cane makers, pipemakers, clerks, messengers, soapmakers and shop girls.

ON the Ohio Valley Railroad night telegraph operators are obliged to fire up the boilers of their pumping stations, run the pumps, and at the same time attend to the trains, and receive and send messages, all for $45 per month. If an operator is found sleeping while on duty he is suspended from five to thirty days.

LABOR COMMISSIONER BETTON, of Kansas, says: "The trades unions have increased 131 per cent., and the railroad organizations 113 per cent., the unionist receiving fifty cents a day above the non-unionist, and the difference in the hours worked per week—that is, three hours and forty-eight minutes less for the union man."

CHRISTIANS MASSACRED.

Over One Hundred Converts Killed in Taiyen and Sanchi, China.

A dispatch from Pekin states that armed bands of rioters have devastated a whole district in the northern portion of China, and have burned and pillaged the Belgian mission stations.

At Taiyen and at Sanchi over a hundred converted natives were massacred, and at Seihil the Belgian priest in charge of the mission and a number of other Christians were killed. The local Governor places the blame upon bands of Mongolian robbers.

The rebellion is spreading rapidly in the northern provinces. There is considerable alarm felt at Pekin and in its neighborhood.

The rebels are advancing in masses upon Pekin, and they are being joined by reinforcements from the people and from the army. Several squadrons of the so-called regular cavalry have already joined the rebels in addition to bands of deserters from the troops classed as regular infantry. A number of Mandarins have also cast their lot with the insurgents. All the Christians at Kinchow have been massacred.

FATAL SPORT.

Twelve Persons Killed at a Goat Fight in Mexico.

J. R. Coleman, an American engaged in business at Guanajato, Mexico, sends particulars of an accident which took place in that city, resulting in the killing of twelve people and the serious injury of nine others. Several hundred people had assembled in a bull-fighting arena to witness a fight between two goats, when a part of the amphitheatre gave way. The heavy timbers fell on the crowd, crushing men and women beneath their weight.

Ranching in Florida.

Ranching though the least known, is the oldest industry in Florida. For a great number of years cattle raising for the Cuban and West Indian markets has been an occupation of the active Floridan. From Punta Gorda and Punta Rassa, ports of Charlioie harbor, about 10,-000 head of cattle are annually exported to Cuba. They are not fattened, and, indeed, are only rounded up just before exportation; consequently the beef is wretched stuff, and the $14 or $15 paid for each of the beeves may be considered quite as much as they are worth. The pasture is poor and the breed still poorer; and, although there is a movement afoot to improve both, there can be little doubt that as the southern countries are settled, herds will diminish in size and the range of pasturage be greatly restricted. Ranching as ranching will gradually die, and dairy farming will reign in its stead.—*McMillan's Magazine.*

The Lovell Safety.

A NEW BICYCLE WHICH THE PUBLIC LIKES.

While thousands within the last decade have enjoyed the sport of cycling, the fact is nevertheless obvious that many thousands more have been deterred from enjoying it in consequence of the high prices demanded for a really good wheel.

It remained for the John P. Lovell Arms Company of Boston to change this state of affairs. It was last year that the public first became aware that there was a new low-priced safety bicycle on the market, a wheel strictly high grade, and equal in every particular to any manufactured in America or Europe. As previous to this all manufacturers had charged a very large price for a first-class wheel, the John P. Lovell Arms Company is therefore the first house that has ever offered the public such a wheel at a price that does not place it beyond the reach of the average person's purse. The company that manufactures this wheel (the Lovell Diamond Safety) is one of the oldest of all the manufacturing and mercantile houses in New England, having been established in 1840.

Besides being now one of the leading bicycle firms in the United States, the John P. Lovell Arms Company is and has been for years a well-known manufacturer and dealer in fire-arms and sporting goods of every description.

On June 13 of last year, the firm celebrated its half-century anniversary. The founder of this enterprising house, Mr. John P. Lovell, although over 70 years of age, is still an important and active member of this world-famed house.

Big Fish

Are not caught in a cistern; yet how many men are spending their time day after day fishing in a rain-barrel. The man who works month in and month out on a few acres of ground, trying to make it produce enough to support himself and family, when common sense and his past experience tell him it won't do it, is one of them. The man who works year after year in a shop at $20 a month, when his family expenses are $25, is another. My friend, you cannot buckle a seven-and-a-half foot saddle girth around an eight-foot horse—you cannot bring the ends together and keep them there without killing the animal. If your income is not large enough to keep you and your family, or if you want to save money and can't do it on your present salary, write to B. F. Johnson & Co., Richm